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Triple 'Shuttle' Hits Reich; Soviets Capture Mogilev; Japanese Cut Off Hengyang

British armor pierces Caen line—Nazis in Italy stiffen as Allies take San Vincenzo.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The first three-way shuttle bombing has been inaugurated by United States 8th Air Force Flying Fortresses. Taking off from bases somewhere in Russia, the heavy bombers attacked oil refineries at Drohobycz in Polish Galicia and landed in Italy.

This completes the second leg of the triangle. The first leg was flown June 21, when the Fortresses left their home base in Britain and partook in a terrific attack on Berlin, landing on airfields of the Eastern Command of the United States Strategic Air Force in Russia.

The triangle will be completed when the bombers return to the home base in Britain.

As for the ground fighting, the heaviest was in Russia, for General Montgomery in Normandy necessarily is busy passing to the next phase of the invasion now that Cherbourg has been secured.

On the Vitebsk-Bobruisk front, three Russian spearheads were converging on the important communications center of Minsk. In the center General Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army was less than 50 miles from the goal. The German stronghold of Orsha was captured the previous day and the Russians are pushing on to Borisov, 26 miles from Minsk.

Generals Bagramian to the north and Rokossovsky to the south are both working round toward Minsk, while, farther to the east, Mogilev was taken.

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Associated Press via Signal Corps Radio

Once Commanders at Cherbourg

Taken prisoner by Allied forces when the French port city of Cherbourg fell after an intense four-day battle, Rear Admiral Walter Hennecke, Nazi sea-defense commander of Normandy (left), and Lieut. Gen. Carl von Schlieben, commander of the Cherbourg garrison (right), are shown immediately after their capture. Associated Press Photographer Harry Harris, with the wartime still-picture pool, took this picture.

Two Victorious Fronts Differ in War Strategy

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 28—The Allied success in capturing Cherbourg and the progress of Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's armored offensive against Caen, coinciding with spectacular Red Army successes in White Russia, have inevitably given rise to a comparison between these two fronts.

The apparent contrast between

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 28—Progress of future Allied operations in Normandy will be largely dependent upon the outcome of the battle which is now raging west and southwest of Caen. Despite the fall of Cherbourg, Caen remains the pivot on which Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's entire defensive position is based.

We were always warned that the break out from a bridgehead in France would be a slow business, and the experience gained at Anzio in Italy confirmed this view.

Yet in less than three weeks Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery has made secure his Calvados beachhead of more than 80 miles in extent, and has now swept up the Contentin Peninsula and captured the deep-water port of Cherbourg, a bare 80 miles from Southampton. All this has been

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance—June 28, 1944

Bay State: Cambridge 'Mayor' Gag 'Backfires'

Cambridge's City Councillor Marcus Morton, Jr.—a Plan E proponent—said today that the Council's election of "Mayor" Michael A. Sullivan was a "gag" that had been carried too far and had now "backfired." [Page 2.]

Postwar forestry conservation program for Rhode Island, which it is expected will increase the State's lumber production 30-fold, was submitted to Gov. J. Howard McGrath by the R. I. State Planning Board today. [Page 5.]

In Europe: Germans Swarm Through Helsinki

German troops are swarming through Helsinki and the Finnish Government has announced its intention to carry on the war with Germany against Russia. The Finns are said to have submitted to Nazi pressure after a series of meetings with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Wehrmacht leaders. [First Page, Second Section.]

Street fighting has taken place in Copenhagen between Danish workmen and German troops, following protests against the curfew imposed by the Nazis, the British Radio announces quoting Stockholm reports.

Sabotage at the Greco suburban railway station in Milan, northern Italy, has brought about arrest by German military authorities of many prominent railway officials who are being held as hostages by German military authorities.

Polish Commander in Chief Gen. Kazimierez Sosnkowski made a visit to the Normandy battle front on June 27, crossing the Channel on the Polish destroyer Blyskawica ("Lightning"). After conferences with British military authorities, General Sosnkowski returned to Britain.

Washington: Service Preference Bill Signed

President Roosevelt signed a bill giving preference in Government employment to honorably discharged servicemen, their widows and the wives of disabled veterans of any United States war. The measure gives statutory effect to existing Civil Service regulations.

Preliminary estimates by the Bureau of Labor statistics show there were 610 strikers during May, involving 290,000 workers and representing 1,400,000 man-days of idleness. The Bureau's announcement said the month's man-days of idleness represented .19 of 1 per cent of the available working time.

If your home is heated only by an oil heating stove, and you have a child under six years of age, you can get an increase of 10 per cent of fuel oil ration, the Office of Price Administration announced. This allowance may not exceed the amount allowed for the same purpose in homes having central heating plants.

War Bond sales in the Fifth War Loan Drive totaled $5,805,000,000 through June 27, the Treasury reported. This is 36 per cent of the $16,000,000,000 quota. Sales to individuals totaled $1,919,000,000, 32 per cent of the quota.

National: Transportation Strike Hits Toledo

Virtually all public transportation was at a standstill in Toledo, Ohio, after 350 A. F. of L. unionists of the Community Traction Company refused to man streetcars and busses in a surprise strike union leaders said was called to protest refusal of the company to discharge two inspectors.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York said in Albany he was notified at 2:25 P. M., E. W. T., of his nomination as the Republican Presidential candidate and that he would fly to Chicago and address the convention at 9 P. M., C. W. T. tonight.

The A. F. of L. Northwestern Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers rejected at Portland, Ore., proposals to call a legal strike vote in the Northwest lumber industry. The union recommended that members remain on the job despite the National War Labor Board's denial of a wage increase and "do their best in this vital war work during this emergency."

Biak Gives U. S. Key Air Base For Drive Upon Philippines

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

ALLIED ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, June 28—While the Central Pacific is still echoing from the big guns of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's fleet and invasion forces, the Southwest Pacific forces are busily engaged in building up the newest and most advanced air base on Biak Island.

Placed against the backdrop of the massive invasion armada which last week threw United States Marines ashore at Saipan, the Biak operation which is now virtually concluded appears minute. And yet, as one of a chain of bases which are now carrying the Southwest Pacific forces every day closer to the Philippines, it is fully as important, if not more so, than any of the others in the long string which now extend along the New Guinea coast.

The three airfields on Biak will presumably be ready for operation of the 5th Air Force bombers and fighters in a short time. It will then be tactically possible for the first time to make regular bombing runs against the southern Philippines.

Air Superiority

However, the strategic importance of Biak is not only its nearness to the Philippines. As a key air base it will have far greater significance as a means of estab-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, June 28, 1944

Boston and New England News 2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page 19
Editorials 20
Financial Pages 16, 17
Movie Guide 15
New Hampshire Letter 5
Radio Timetable 4
Sports Page 18
Theater and Arts 4
The Home Forum 12
What Are We Winning?
(With Portuguese Translation)
Today's Woman 14

Advertising

Amusements (grouped) 4
Classified 17-18
Real Estate Directory 15
Restaurants (grouped) 18

Weather Predictions

Fair and Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Vichy Propaganda Minister Assassinated in Paris Home

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—Philippe Henriot, Vichy Minister of Information and Propaganda, was assassinated last night in Paris by 15 or 20 uniformed men who forced their way into his bedroom, the Axis radios announced today.

Apparently a victim of French Patriots, M. Henriot was the most important collaborationist yet to fall.

Returned With Laval

Berlin agencies first radiocast reports of the assassination. A short time later Pierre Laval, Vichy Chief of State, went on the air and declared M. Henriot "was animated only by patriotism. He fell this morning a hero."

The German agency Transocean, which said M. Henriot had reached Paris yesterday in company with M. Laval, declared it was not possible to ascertain whether the killers were "dressed in the uniform of militia or police." DNB declared flatly the assassins were masquerading as members of the Vichy Militia.

Transocean said 15 or 20 men forced their way into the Ministry of Information where M. Henriot was living, demanded to see him, and fired when his bedroom door was opened.

Other Attempts Made

The Berlin radiocasts failed to mention whether any of the assassins had been captured—a strong indication that they got away.

Two weeks ago M. Henriot was reported visiting Germany where he was said to have conferred with Dr. Joseph Paul Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister, and Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Attempts have been made before on M. Henriot, but each time he escaped. The most determined effort was at Tarbes in May, 1943, when three bombs were placed in the exit of a hall where he was speaking. Several persons were killed, but M. Henriot was uninjured.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds, call Hub, 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest steel bin.
Canton—Tomorrow.
Hyannis—Sunday.
Randolph—Sunday.

'Exposé' Of a War Reporter

Correspondent confesses he doesn't know a bat from a Messerschmitt, but a senator—Boom!

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the Allied Invasion Forces

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND, June 28 — Being a war correspondent, I have discovered, means primarily standing in some tall exposed place while pieces of metal go by you saying "boom." Sometimes they make whining noises and go "boom," sometimes they make whining noises, and sometimes they just go "boom."

I've been on the front lines once in France in the past three weeks, but doesn't count compared to my two experiences at sea. These were on D-Day off the invasion coast and again on June 25, when I was offshore in the squadron that bombarded Cherbourg.

To say I was frightened is at once an exaggeration in one sense and a gross and palpable understatement in another. My mood varied from boredom through various shades of apprehension up to plain funk, but my predominant mood then and later was journalistic exasperation.

Easy to Get Story, but—

I have discovered in my short experience as war correspondent that the least of the task is getting the story—the big and almost insurmountable problem is to get the story back to one's home office. This is the 22d day of the French invasion, but I am told that hunks of eyewitness accounts written by expert correspondents at the time are still being received belatedly at London newspaper offices labeled urgent, news, rush, with all sorts of exclamations and adjurations and exhortations to hurry.

In some offices, pages 14 and 21 arrived one day and Pages 2 and 13 the next—and so on. My own experiences of trying to break through this frustrating ring that separates me from the Boston office of The Christian Science Monitor always will remain more vivid and poignant than any experience at the front.

I can see that this article is turning into a personal reminiscence and I may as well pour it out now as later. I am by habits and nature a bashful and retiring Washington correspondent. The war is alien to me. The devious circumstances that picked me up and whirled me down on the shooting line when I supposed I would be covering the Republican Convention still are inscrutable.

On the day I was put aboard the cruiser Quincy, a week or so before D-Day, the men were having "recognition" drill. This was drill by spotters and gunnery officers in recognizing enemy aircraft in a

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Dewey Nominated 1056-to-1 As Republican Candidate; Bricker Is Running Mate

New England delegates disappointed in platform; Expect Dewey to amplify it.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago, June 28 (AP)—Being supporters of Wendell L. Willkie from 'way back, many New England delegates, in spite of having found comfortable seats on the Dewey band wagon well ahead of leaving time, feel the foreign-policy plank is not all it should be. They are, however, willing to go along in hopes of a liberal interpretation in the hands of the candidate.

Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont declared with a shrug: "If the plank lacks anything Dewey will amplify it."

Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire feels the plank could be stronger, especially in what he described as its "ambiguous reference to 'peace forces.'" If the plank is interpreted, however, he said, as its makers in general intended it, the result will be satisfactory.

Sewall Calls It 'Limited'

Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine similarly felt that the plank was "too limited."

George D. Greenhalch, Chairman of the Rhode Island delegation, judged that the plank is "all right" as it stands.

On the tariff plank, which came out of supbcommittee deliberations more on the side of protectionism than had been hoped by some, in view of the vigorous low-tariff fight by former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, most New England delegates inclined toward mild disappointment, feeling the times call for a more liberal view.

Gov. Raymond E .Baldwin of Connecticut, long-time Willkie friend and leader in a movement to bring to bear on the platform-makers the combined pressure of Republican Governors who prefer a broader stand.

Little Social Activity

The lack of old-fashioned hair-pulling matches—this simile is included in deference to the women who now influence styles in politics as well as dress—the absence of this dramatic atmosphere in the business of the convention is reflected in the extra-curricular program.

New England delegates have gone sight-seeing, and attended breakfasts and teas, but, even if yesterday's temperature had been less than 100 degrees in the shade, there would have been relatively little social activity. A tea which Gov. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts had scheduled for the afternoon was canceled because of a decision to present the platform to the convention at that time.

Incidentally, Governor Saltonstall was honored last night by selection as one of a commiteee to escort to the platform for his address former President Hoover.

Meanwhile, New Englanders have been busy on convention subcommittees. George F. Booth of Massachusetts is a member of the Labor Subcommittee; Mrs. E. May Chapman of Maine and Mrs. Grace Batchelder of New Hampshire have served on the Postwar Business group; Robert Upton of New Hampshire is on the Foreign Trade Subcommittee; Governor Sewall of Maine is a member of the Agriculture Subcommittee; and Senator John A. Danaher of Connecticut was a member of the Platform Committee.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York

Chosen by Republicans as presidential nominee

G. O. P. Platform Backs International Co-operation

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP)—Following is the text of the Republican platform as approved by the convention:

The tragedy of wars is upon our country as we meet to consider the problems of government and our people. We take this opportunity to render homage and enduring gratitude to those brave members of our armed forces who have already made the supreme sacrifice, and to those who stand ready to make the same sacrifice that the American course of life may be secure. Mindful of the solemn hours and humbly conscious of our heavy responsibilities, the Republican Party in convention assembled presents herewith its principles and makes these covenants with the people of our nation.

The War and the Peace: We pledge prosecution of the war to total victory against our enemies in full co-operation with the United Nations and all-out support of our Armies and the maintenance of our Navy under the competent and trained direction of our General Staff and Office of Naval Operations without civilian interference and with every civilian resource.

At the earliest possible time after the cessation of hostilities we will bring home all members of our armed forces who do not have unexpired enlistments and who do not volunteer for further overseas duty.

We declare our relentless aim to win the war against all our enemies: (1) for our own American security and welfare; (2) to make and keep the Axis powers impotent to

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

One delegate votes for MacArthur after all candidates give way to N. Y. Governor.

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Wendell Willkie telegraphed congratulations to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today soon after the New York Governor's name was placed in nomination for the Presidency at the Republican national convention in Chicago.

Addressed to New York State's Chief Executive at Albany, the telegram read:

"Hearty congratulations to you an your nomination. You have one of the great opportunities of history."

From Albany, Governor Dewey sent Mr. Willkie a telegram saying:

"Many thanks for your gracious wire and for your good wishes. I appreciate them ever so much."

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 28—The Republican National Convention nominated Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York in a 1,056-to-1 vote as its 1944 presidential nominee today after his opposition withdrew in in his favor.

Gov. John Bricker of Ohio, Mr. Dewey's closest but far-outdistanced rival, shortly afterward received the nomination for Vice-President after he he removed himself from the main race in a dramatic appearance in Chicago Stadium, amid cheers of the delegatse.

After backers of Governor Bricker announced he was willing to accept the running-mate nomination, after Senator Joseph Ball of Minnesota said Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen would not be placed in nomination, after Representative Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, another "favorite-son" candidate pledged his support for the youthful New York Governor, Thomas Edmund Dewey was nominated practically unanimously in the roll call of states. Only one of the 1,057 delegate-votes, that of a Wisconsin delegate, was in opposition—cast for Gen. Douglas MacArthur, whose name had not been placed in nomination.

Procedure Worked Out

Procedure for Governor Bricker to gain the vice-presidential nomination was regarded as having been worked out in conference between the handsome Ohio Governor and Herbert Brownell, one of the managers of the other handsome Governor, before the convening of this morning's session.

From the speakers' stand under rthe klieg lights in the bake-oven heat of the momentous occasion, Governor Bricker said:

"I am deeply grateful to the many friends which have expressed their loyalty to me, but far more important than that to

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Other Republican convention news comments and editorial: Pages 8, 9, 10, 11 and Editorial Page.

Sidelights at the Republican Convention

By the Convention Staff of The Christian Science Monitor

Newest and most clear-cut victory for women in the Republican platform is the equal-pay clause, saying, "We favor job opportunities in the postwar world open to men and women alike without discrimination in the rate of pay because of sex." It was briefed from a plank proposal by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and 10 other national women's organizations.

For the second time, the Party went on record in favor of the equal-rights amendment to the Constitution, indorsed for the first time this year by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, along with its original supporter, the National Women's Party.

Miss Mary Donlon, New York lawyer and Vice-Chairman of the Resolutions Committee and one of five women to assist in the final drafting, said there was no hint in the Committee deliberations that the men were "giving" the women anything. "I think we've got beyond that," she said. "We were all citizens working together."

Is Governor Warren holding out for a better job than the Vice-Presidency?

Said his sister, Mrs. V. R. Plank of Oakland, Calif. "We don't want him to go to Washington—yet."

Just before Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce began her speech, into the press section walked Mrs. Dorothy Vredenburgh, recently hired by the Democratic National Committee as Executive Secretary, with the admission, "The Republicans have a glamour girl, so we thought we'd get one, too."

Said Mrs. Vredenburgh in a Southern drawl: "I'm just here to see how we can treat the press better than the Republicans."

Mrs. Luce was dressed in a simple navy blue short-sleeved dress and wore her blond hair in braids around her head for her history-making speech. She had left her bows home. At the conclusion the organ played "Let Me Call You Sweetheart."

The Luce speech was pointed up more sharply in its accusations against President Roosevelt as a warmonger and deceiver of mothers after it had been released to the press.

Most applauded excerpts:

"It was not a Republican President who told mothers and fathers of America again and again that Jim would not fight on foreign shores when he knew at that very moment that entrance into war was inevitable.

"The Democrats meet not to choose a President but to take Franklin Roosevelt and like it."

Republicans had almost forgotten about the MacArthur-for-President boom until Col. Carlos P. Romulo, formerly of General MacArthur's staff and "last man off Bataan," spoke in tribute to the two absent Philippine delegates, and though professing disinterest in partisan politics, lauded "that great soldier-statesman, Gen. Douglas MacArthur."

Like a true Vermont housewife, Mrs. Warren R. Austin, wife of the Senator, has been spending a good deal of time here cleaning up her hotel room. First thing she did after arrival was to scrub the mirrors, and each morning she takes a few licks before going to the Convention to make sure the Senator is surrounded by a semblance of the immaculateness to which he is accustomed.

Every once in a while the gay confidence of a Republican delegate breaks down. Complained one while waiting for a Stevens Hotel elevator: "How can we expect to win this election. Even the hotel help is against us."

A lot of practical politicians scoff at platforms. The veteran political writer Mark Sullivan said the other day that the Republicans have captured 26 states not because they did anything affirmative but because they were the opposition party. Yet the latest survey by Fortune Magazine indicates that G. O. P. success in 1944 hinges on whether doubtful voters like its platform.

Often voters pay less attention to platforms than to who is on them—or behind them.

Party platforms are a relatively modern luxury. Their crude an-

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Fights and Buys Bonds To Speed His Homecoming

A soldier who feels that he hasn't done enough by enlisting and who has been sending back war bonds from his government pay was disclosed today by the Massachusetts War Finance Committee.

He is Harry (Duke) Barney, of Medford, who like many Medford youngsters who was graduated in 1942, has traded his address, 48 Carolina Street, for an APO number and a view of Anzio, Cassino, and other parts of Italy.

The Committee disclosed that Private Barney got in the hard way. He was rejected six times after graduation, until last October, worked in the Lawley shipyards in Neponset. Finally, he made it, became a private in the infantry, and within six months was in Italy.

Soon, the Committee reported, a $100 war bond came to Carolina Street from Italy, then a $50, and then another. Harry's parents, the Committee said, wrote him, giving the news at home, and told him in substance that his job was fighting and that theirs was bond buying. Why didn't he spend his money and enjoy himself when he could?

Back, soon, came a letter from Italy, to this effect: "I don't need the money over here. I need things that War Bonds help us to get. I want to come home as soon as I can. . . . Buying the bonds with the money I don't need just now and lending it to the Government will help bring me back the things I love sooner than if I threw the money away for a good time. That's why I'm buying them now.

"Oh, yes! Thanks for the dollar.

"Write soon, and if you can send a box of candy or anything to eat, please do. I have to ask in every letter so you can show it to the post office, I guess. You can send one a week from each member of the family."

With the disclosure the Greater Boston has purchased $20,490,000 worth of E bonds, thereby financing ten LST (Landing Ship, Tank) craft, at $2,000,000 each, the Committee also divulged that the Massachusetts Department, Veterans of Foreign Wars, has set for itself the goal of sponsoring a Boeing B-29 "Superfortress."

Believed to be the first organization in the nation to sponsor one of the latest additions to our Air Forces, the Committee pointed out that this would mean a subscription of $600,000 to launch one of these new flying giants.

The Committee stated that total subscriptions of all types of bonds in Massachusetts had reached $308,000,000, or 37.2 per cent of the State's $828,000,000 quota. State sales of Series E bonds totaled $30,900,000, or 27.6 per cent of the $112,000,000 quota.

One of the biggest of individual company purchases was reported in the sale of $75,000,000 in Fifth Loan bonds to the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, according to Guy W. Cox, President of the Company.

From Manchester, N. H., it was reported by the New Hampshire War Finance Committee that a move has now been launched to subscribe $10,000,000, or $2,000,000 more than the granite State's E bond quota, toward the U. S. S. Frank Knox, a new destroyer being built in honor of the former Secretary of the Navy.

Globe Microfilm Gift to Library

Presentation of a complete microfilm file of the Boston Globe, dating back to March 4, 1872, was presented to the Boston Public Library yesterday as a memorial to Gen. Charles H. Taylor, founder of the 72-year-old morning and evening newspaper.

Davis Taylor, Treasurer of the Globe and a grandson of the founder of the paper, presented the gift which cost $10,000.

Milton E. Lord, Director of the Library, who was master of ceremonies, explained that it was possible through modern photographic technique to store in 34 cubic feet volumes which formerly occupied 1,500 cubic feet. When projected on a viewing machine the full newspaper size is obtained.

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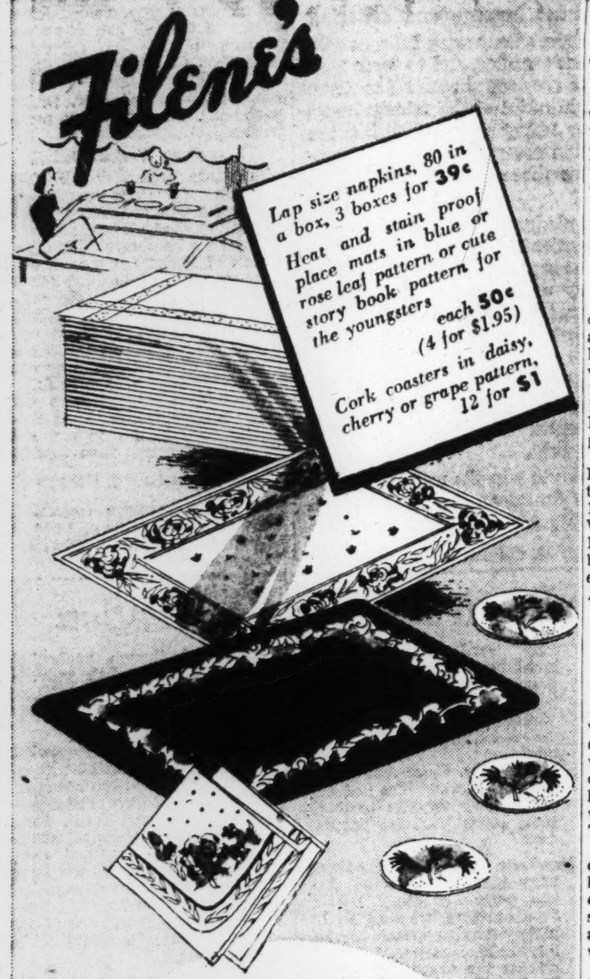
Filene's
Lap size napkins, 80 in a box, 3 boxes for 39¢
Heat and stain proof place mats in blue or rose leaf pattern or cute story book pattern for the youngsters each 50¢ (4 for $1.95)
Cork coasters in daisy, cherry or grape pattern, 12 for $1

Sunday night suppers made easy

And not only Sunday night suppers, but picnics, luncheon on the patio or meals at the summer cottage. See the assortment of paper table setting in our stationery shop to make your summer meals attractive, simple and easy on the laundry.

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Striving to Enter Gateway to New Horizons

By a Staff Photographer

Entertainers Present Acts in Audition for Soldiers' Entertainment

In a day-long audition in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, nearly 300 singers, dancers, and musicians from all over Massachusetts put on their varied acts today before a talent scout for the U. S. O. Camp Shows. Facing an audience of fellow performers are, left to right: Miss Selma La Rochelle, Miss Betty Bradford, and Andrew Visocchi. Like many others who would like to exchange their more prosaic jobs for those of entertaining soldiers and sailors here and overseas, Miss La Rochelle is active in local efforts for servicemen's recreation, and Miss Bradford is a stenographer. Mr. Visocchi, the accordionist, is a professional performer.

Entertainers Compete For U. S. O. Work

For the chance to entertain GI Joes behind the battlelines, at lonely outposts across the oceans and in military camps throughout the United States, nearly 300 professional and amateur performers sang, danced and went through their varied acts today in the ballroom of the Statler Hotel.

Representing Uncle Sam, now the biggest entertainment agent in the world, was Arthur Seelig, traveling representative of the U. S. O. Camp Shows. By the time the last of the performers had stepped from the stage, Mr. Seelig had a voluminous pile of cards listing each person's name and address and his estimate of their talent.

Louis Weir, theater organist, was limp from playing jive, concert pieces and sweet music in rapid succession, and the morning's supply of bass fiddles, guitars and even a solitary washtub with a two-by-four attached, had dwindled to one or two solitary pieces by late afternoon.

Stenographers, clerks and others who had been excused from work for the auditions were heard first today, in order that they might return to their more prosaic jobs. To them and to the rest of the large group Charles E. Kurtzman, Division Manager of Loew's Northeastern Division of Theaters, who helped to arrange the event, explained that all applicants must be over 18 years old and be willing to give up their jobs to accept salaried positions as entertainers for a period of weeks. If accepted, each person will be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation before being signed up and sent on tour.

Farewell Tribute Paid Bishop Oxnam

More than 500 representatives of the Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish faiths gathered at the Hayden Memorial of Boston University last night to pay farewell to Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, head of the Methodist Church's Boston area, who recently was appointed to the New York area.

Among those who felicitated Bishop Hartman and paid parting tribute to Bishop Oxnam were the Rev. Michael J. Ahern, S. J., of Weston College, the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts; and Alexander Brin, editor of the Jewish Advocate.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair and Warmer

Boston and vicinity: Fair weather tonight becoming partly cloudy on Thursday. Continued warm tonight. Rather warm again on Thursday. Continued high humidity. Gentle to moderate winds becoming fresh at times on Thursday.

Southwestern Maine: Partly cloudy, continued warm and humid tonight. Thursday considerable cloudiness and not quite so warm with scattered showers and thundershowers north and west portions.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, continued warm and humid tonight. Thursday considerable cloudiness and not quite so warm with scattered showers and thundershowers.

Massachusetts: Fair and continued warm and humid tonight. Thursday partly cloudy, continued rather warm and humid except for moderate temperatures over the Cape Cod region.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued warm and humid tonight. Thursday partly cloudy, continued warm and humid except for moderate temperatures along the immediate coast.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:00 p. m.: height 9.6 feet.
Thursday, 6:17 a. m.: height 8.3 feet.

CALL Curtis for LUMBER CHA. 0313 BOSTON

New 'Mayor' of Cambridge On the Outside Looking In

Today, it appeared to be confirmed that the Cambridge City Council's election of "Mayor" Michael A. Sullivan last Monday was an end-of-the-season bit of horseplay—that has now "kicked back."

In a statement issued late this morning, Marcus Morton, Jr., Cambridge City Councillor who has been described as the "Plan E member who cast the decisive fifth vote for 'Mayor' Sullivan," stated that "there is no possible ground for claiming that a Mayor was legally elected."

He also stated that "on the part of the man elected temporary chairman, it was bad taste and harmful to our city to carry the joking beyond the meeting in which some levity had a proper place."

In a description of the Council meeting last Monday, Mr. Morton also stated that his vote was not "decisive," and that the election of a temporary chairman for a meeting had nothing whatever to do with the form of charter. His statement was as follows:

Inaccurate Reports

"It has come to my attention that, as a result of inaccurate reports of last Monday's proceedings in the Cambridge City Council, my action in casting a fifth vote for Sullivan is being used to discredit Plan E and myself."

In a description of the meeting, Mr. Morton stated that "at the resumption of the Council meeting, which had been recessed, both the Mayor and the Vice-Chairman were absent temporarily on personal business engagements. It was, therefore necessary to elect a temporary chairman, and Section 99 of the Charter provides for such election. The City Clerk, as temporary presiding officer, stated that the first business before the Council was the election of a temporary chairman.

"A Councillor thereupon arose," Mr. Norton's account continued, "and commenced a long nominating speech. Since no speech was necessary, and the remarks were obviously being made from motives of personality, which had no proper place in the meeting, I ceased listening and made up my mind for whom I should vote anyway. It was a matter of some importance, because in the preceding four and three-fourths hours of Council and Finance Committee meetings, considerable parliamentary complications had developed, and more were to be expected.

Names Sullivan

"The speaker finally named Councillor Sullivan, and the City Clerk called the roll. The only business before us was the election of a temporary chairman, and it was on that business solely that I voted.

"The first Councillor whose name was called named Sullivan. I, as the second, named Neville, whom I had decided to be the best qualified to preside. The third, fourth, and fifth named Sullivan. There being four out of five votes for him, he was, therefore, elected temporary chairman without my vote. My vote was not 'decisive.'

"Feeling that an expression of confidence in his ability to preside might increase the chances of his doing so in a dignified manner, and as a thing I believe to be ordinary parliamentary courtesy, and being requested to do so by the man I had named so that I knew there would be no discourtesy to him, I thereupon changed my vote to Sullivan. The City Clerk noted the change and announced that by our votes we had elected Sullivan as temporary chairman. Up to this point I had not heard the word 'Mayor' mentioned.

"Thereupon the Councillor who had made the speech rose and with a grin shouted, 'Mayor,'" Councillor Morton's statement continued. "The City Clerk entered into the spirit of the occasion and with a broader grin said, 'Mayor,' and named me (against whom Sullivan has since the beginning of the year missed few, if any, chances to cast hostile personal remarks) as one of two to escort the 'Mayor' to the rostrum.

"The two of us leaped to perform our duty, and with pomp and circumstance, amid general laughter, did so. After that there were several laughing references to the 'Mayor,' Sullivan, himself, joining in the laughter.

"We thereupon, about 7:15, adjourned for the summer. The necessary business, including appropriations for additional recreation and bathing facilities, having been completed. The presiding officer had acted in a reasonably dignified manner, without any of his usual ill-natured personalities. The tail-end of a five-and-a-half-hour final meeting after an extremely busy and often acrimonious six months, needed comic relief, and got it. There was at no time any use of the word 'Mayor' in other than a humorous manner."

"Mayor" Sullivan this afternoon charged that the statement made by Councillor Morton came from "the man downstairs," meaning City Manager John B. Atkinson. "Undoubtedly it was written by Mr. Atkinson," he said, as he charged Mr. Morton with acting as a mouthpiece for the City Manager.

Meanwhile, this morning, the new "Mayor" of Cambridge, Councillor Michael A. Sullivan, found himself on the outside looking in. The Cambridge City Council's election of him as Mayor to succeed "Mayor" John H. Corcoran, if it was a "gag," is a joke that has backfired.

When "Mayor" Sullivan arrived at City Hall this morning, he found the door to the Mayor's office barred by Chief Timothy J. Leahy, of the Cambridge police, who had been called by Mayor Cocoran. Afterward, Chief Leahy's place at the mayoral door was taken by Capt. Robert J. Douglas, Jr.

"Mayor" Sullivan said that he had appointed Reginald J. Murphy as his attorney, and that he had sent him off posthaste to the Middlesex Superior Court in East Cambridge to get out an injunction to ascertain if he has any right to the Mayor's office.

Meantime, "Mayor" Sullivan conducted a sort of rump session with reporters in Room 14, which, by the way, had been set up as a regular press room, with reporters and cameramen standing by awaiting outcome of the injunction inquiry.

Couple of Mayors For Only One Seat

With Cambridge's Mayor on the invitation list for the Harvard Commencement tomorrow, University officials were reported as somewhat disturbed today over the presence of two mayoral officials, since seating capacity was limited to only one

"They need no worry," said "Mayor" Michael A. Sullivan today. "I have an invitation as a private citizen, and will attend in that role."

Old Gen. Humidity Begins an Invasion

An official reading of 92 degrees temperature at 12:30 today in Boston indicated that the record reading of 97 degrees for this day of the month reached in 1931 might be surpassed by nightfall.

No relief from the hot, sticky conditions was promised by the official forecast for tomorrow.

Albert H. Chamberlain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDOVER, Mass., June 28—Albert H. Chamberlain, who passed on here today, was well known in the Boston textile industry, having been Treasurer of Arlington Mills since 1913.

A graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1894, Mr. Chamberlain also earned the degree of LL. B. from the Harvard Law School five years later.

He was a director in the Bay State Merchants National Bank of Lawrence, and Treasurer and member of the Board of Investments of the Essex Savings Bank. From 1905 to 1906 he was a member of the Cambridge City Council.

Paper Salvage Adds $3,500 To Vacation Fund

An addition of $3,500 to the Boston Salvage Committee's fund which provides vacations for the City's underprivileged children was made last night, bringing the total to be spent by the Committee in this category to $10,500.

More than 1,000 Boston children will have vacations at summer camps as a result of the funds raised from the collection of waste paper, Mayor Tobin announced. Previously, $7,000 was contributed by the Salvage Committee.

Sums are being given as follows to various organizations: $1,000 to the Knights of Columbus, which maintains a camp at Hawley; $1,000 to the Knights of Pythias camp at Plymouth; $500 to the Salvation Army, which owns Camp Wonderland in Sharon; $500 to the Morgan Memorial, which operates a fresh-air camp in Athol, and $500 to the South End House, with a camp in Woburn.

Meanwhile, fresh reports from New England's wood-producing areas that the number of skilled woodsmen has dropped to 50 per cent of the normal number and that wood-cutting for paper is at its lowest ebb, have resulted in a call from Boston War Production Board officials for redoubled efforts in the salvaging of waste paper.

Lieut. Col. Curtis M. Hutchins, U. S. N. R., Regional Representative of the pulpwood branch, WPB, who returned yesterday from a survey of the paper pulp situation in the Northern states, said that although there are approximately 1,000 prisoners of war in New England who are cutting wood at the present time, their total production is only a small percentage of normal production.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through W8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and all meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through V8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps W8, X8, Y8, Z8, and A5 will become valid July 1, and remain good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30, (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration boards.

Gasoline "A"—No 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Lobster for Guard

SOUTH HINGHAM, Mass., June 28 (AP)—It will be lobster for dinner tomorrow night for 700 members of the 24th Infantry, Massachusetts State Guard, encamped here. The 24th, made up of men from North Shore cities and towns, and the Merrimack Valley cities of Lowell, Lawrence, and Haverhill, are getting the lobsters as a gift from fishermen in Gloucester.

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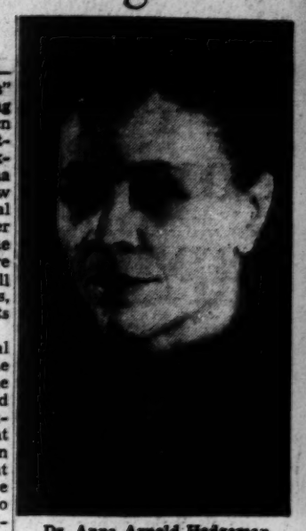
'Thanks' for Work Done Held as Due Legislators

By Donald Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor



Dr. Anna Arnold Hedgeman

Executive Secretary of the Fair Employment Practices Committee in Washington, D. C., who lectures tonight at the New England Institute of International Relations, at Wellesley College, on "Fundamental Approaches to Racial Tensions."

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 28—It is as important to say "thanks" to Congressmen for supporting legislation which they have been urged to back, as it is to send letters, telegrams and so forth, asking them to do so, Dr. Anna Arnold Hedgeman told the New England Institute of International Relations in talks preceding her main, public lecture in Alumnae Hall at 8:15 tonight. This lecture on overcoming racial frictions, will bring to an end the evening series, and the Institute will end its morning session tomorrow.

Dr. Hedgeman, who is Regional Director of Race Relations for the Office of Civilian Defense in the New York Area, and is connected with various organizations pushing legislation for the betterment of the lot of Negroes, said that in her experience she had found that "Senators and Congressmen are just like the rest of us. They do like thanks." A message of gratitude often does much more to obtain future support of any program or measure, than any number of telegrams requesting such support, she stated.

Concluding a series of lectures on "The Quest for World Order" with a public lecture in Alumnae Hall, Dr. Max Habicht, Swiss international lawyer, put his finger on weak points in several of the most popular proposals for world organization. He also drew attention to unique features of some less known plans. Among these was the "Method of Balanced Representation" proposed by Dr. Herbert F. Rudd, of the University of New Hampshire's department of history.

This Rudd plan, he said, introduced some novel ideas for the basis of representation, including the measure of each nation's progress in literacy, social welfare, and so forth. In discussion afterward, the question was raised, however, as to whether the important factors of character, and particularly honesty, might not be quite independent of literacy. But the possibility of deciding the number of delegates from each country to any world organization on the basis of something other than mere population figures provoked some interesting thought.

World Government Essential

On the basis of his study of all these proposals over a long period, and of his own experience of 10 years' work with the League of Nations, Dr. Habicht concludes that not only isolationism, but simple international co-operation, too, have failed, and will always fail, as guarantees of peace. The only hope for enduring peace, he asserted, lies in international government for the entire globe.

Such a government, he explained, could be modeled closely after the Federal system, which has proved so successful in the United States and Switzerland. All powers could be retained by the individual governments, except the few definitely handed to the Federal authority to enable it to maintain international order.

Such a setup, he continued, would require a World Parliament to make international laws, a World Court to rule upon disputes under these laws, and a World Executive Council backed by a police enforcement agency, modeled something after the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation.

He emphasized that under this system, this World F. B. I. would be concerned with the activities of peace-disturbing individuals, just as Washington's F. B. I. is concerned with preventing individuals within any of the 48 states of the American Union from breaking Federal laws. It would have nothing to do with enforcement of any national or local laws.

International F. B. I.

It would, for instance, step in if some individual was found to be manufacturing arms for shipment to a country with somewhat belligerent tendencies. It would be concerned with the individual—not with his country, or the country to which his output was being sent.

In other words, world police authority, as Dr. Habicht sees it, would nip incipient wars in the bud, at the point where individuals were making an attack possible by selling unauthorized arms. Such manufacture and sale of arms would be against international law, under which only approved military establishments would be permitted.

Tomorrow, at 8 p. m., in the Great Hall of Tower Court, Julius E. Warren, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, will speak at the opening of the new "Wellesley School of Community Affairs." Dr. Margaret Mead, Director of the School, will explain what the School hopes to accomplish.

Dr. Jordan Stresses Need of Education

Stressing that education must be the chief factor in the attainment of a "free society of free men," Dr. Wilbur K. Jordan, President of Radcliffe College, said today that the fate of this free society depends upon whether education assumes a full and conscious responsibility for training men and women in the nature of the heritage which they possess.

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Argentine Rift Widens; U. S. Envoy Recalled

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—The State Department announced yesterday that Ambassador Norman Armour has been recalled from Buenos Aires "for consultation," in a move hitting sharply at the militarist regime of Argentina.

The United States and all but three other American republics have refused to recognize the regime of Gen. Edelmiro Farrell since it established itself by revolution four months ago. However, Mr. Armour stayed on in Buenos Aires, presumably in the hope that President Farrell would take moves toward bringing his country into line with the general policy of hemispheric defense.

Mr. Armour is expected to leave Buenos Aires at once. His recall indicates a stiffening of the American attitude toward the Farrell regime. Further emphasis is provided by the fact that Mrs. Armour will follow the Ambassador home.

Other Nations Consulted

While Mr. Armour's departure is expected to come as a heavy blow to Argentina, there has been speculation here that still further expressions of the American republics' disapproval of Argentina's Government may be imminent.

A State Department spokesman pointed out that this Government has been in constant consultation with the other American nations and it can be presumed that they were informed of the American decision to bring Mr. Armour back.

The Argentine Ambassador, Adrian C. Escobar, who arrived in Washington shortly before relations broke down last Feb. 25 when the Farrell coup took place, remains here although he has no official contacts with this Government. He said he had no immediate comment on Mr. Armour's recall.

Situation Critical

Speculation that some move of emphatic disapproval was in the making had been generated by a series of unusual conferences between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Latin-American Ambassadors.

Recognition of Bolivia last week cleared Pan-American dockets for taking up the Argentine problem, viewed here as especially grave.

On June 26 Mr. Hull met with six Central American diplomats at once. Yesterday he saw representatives from Haiti, Cuba and the Dominican Republic, as well as the Ambassador from Mexico.

Officials here have been particularly disturbed by a recent speech by Col. Juan Peron, Argentine Minister of War, who called for an expansionist policy for Argentina and told his country that it should be prepared to fight.

The United States has had no diplomatic relations with Argentina since Feb. 25, when General Farrell took over the government from President Ramirez in a coup d'etat.

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R. F. D.—Jeeps, What Next?

Wide World

Versatile Vehicle 'Tries Out' for Postwar Job

The sturdy jeep, which has carried mail to soldiers from Guadalcanal to Greenland, will continue to carry the mail after the war, but its postwar postal duties will be confined to the comparatively easy terrain of rough country roads. A test jeep from the Willys-Overland plant is making trial runs in the Toledo, Ohio, area to prepare the versatile scout car for groups like Minnesota's R. F. D. postmen, who went on record at a recent convention as wanting the vehicle for postwar jobs.

Roosevelt: Public Likes Peace Plan

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28—Even as the Republican Party in Chicago was approving a platform plank calling for a postwar cooperative organization of sovereign nations and the use of "peace forces" to prevent future military aggression, President Roosevelt reported general public approval of his June 15 outline of a postwar security organization.

At the same time the President indicated that Gen. Charles de Gaulle might come here early next month, sometime between the 5th and the 9th of July. The French leader has suggested those dates, the President disclosed, and they were all right with him.

Also Mr. Roosevelt dropped a hint at his press conference that he might be visiting Normandy before long. Asked about French Underground resistance, the President startled reporters by commenting casually that he wasn't prepared to say how effective it had been, since he hadn't been there—yet. When called to explain what that "yet" meant, the President laughed and reminded newsmen how unpredictable he was.

Agree on Fundamentals

The President's report that public reaction to his postwar peace plans had generally been favorable, preceded by only a few hours ex-President Herbert Hoover's outline at the G. O. P. convention of his blueprint for world peace and ex-Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles' press comments today on peace organization. What is significant in all this discussion of postwar international co-operation is the basic nonpartisan agreement on fundamentals.

The President's plan calls for a court of international justice. The Republican platform approves "organized justice in a free world." Mr. Welles considers the need for a court of justice not even debatable.

The President's plan counts out any superstate or international police force. So does the G. O. P. platform. And Mr. Welles agrees that any such program is impracticable.

The President's plan provides for an assembly of nations. Mr. Hoover agrees there must be a general assembly of peace-loving nations. The G. O. P. platform seconds the ex-President's thoughts. So does Mr. Welles. But at this point Mr. Hoover and Mr. Welles become more specific.

Hoover Views

Mr. Hoover believes that any new league must have regional divisions—with one for Europe, one for Asia, and one for the Western Hemisphere. These regional divisions would be primarily responsible for maintaining order in their respective spheres before calling on the over-all world organization.

Mr. Welles, while agreeing there must be an assembly of the powers, doesn't believe that it can ever be more than a debating society, having no real power or authority.

The President's plan for a council of the four major nations and a "suitable number of other nations" is considered by Mr. Welles as being the crux of the entire proposal. But his great fear is that inclusion of the small nations in this council group was a sop to small nations, not a recognition of their right to voice in the inner council of nations. His dread is that this council will become merely a triumvirate of the big three powers, a grand alliance in which the little powers exist and speak by sufferance of the great powers.

Mr. Hoover also is more than a little afraid that the President is playing power politics and balance of power diplomacy. It is because he believes President Roosevelt is playing personal power diplomacy that he calls for a change of administration.

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Norton Resigns as Manager Of Publishing Society To Head Press Wireless

A. Warren Norton, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, today announced his resignation from the post he has held for nearly five years to assume the Presidency of Press Wireless, Inc., effective July 1.

In making known his transfer of services to one of the world's five vast communications systems, Mr. Norton stated that he would remain in his chosen field, the dissemination of news to a world that the communications industry is helping to link more closely.

His resignation was somewhat of a surprise to even his most intimate friends, even though it was generally known he has been serving officially in the capacity of Vice-President of Press Wireless, Inc., for some time. He also has been a member of the Board of Directors of the corporation which controls a wide chain of manufacturing plants and transmitting facilities throughout the world.

Active Career

During his 4½ years as Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Mr. Norton has figured prominently in varied activities of civic and industrial importance throughout New England. He is at present a Director in the New England Council, a member of the Aviation Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of the Boston Newspaper Salvage Committee, and holds many other capacities in his round of keeping in touch with the affairs of the community.

In addition to his managerial post in the Publishing House, he is a trustee of The Christian Science Thrift Association, Chairman of the Group Insurance Committee, and a member of the Editorial Council. His ingenuity has been largely instrumental in enabling The Christian Science Monitor to maintain reasonably normal production under the stress of wartime paper shortages.

Worked as Schoolboy

Mr. Norton's connections with the newspaper field began in his early schooldays as a newsboy. Although he has been drawn away from his first interest in newspaper work on some occasions he always has managed to save a certain proportion of his time to furthering the cause of journalism. As Manager of the Publishing Society, the welfare and progress of this newspaper has been the chief goal of his untiring energies.

Even in his new capacity as President of the largest communications system in the news field, Mr. Norton said he would be in constant touch with this newspaper which is one of a large syndicate of nationally prominent newspaper supporting Press Wireless, Inc.

Graduate of M. I. T.

Mr. Norton received his early education in the local schools of Connecticut and Indiana. He is a graduate of Brown & Nichols Preparatory School, Cambridge, Mass., and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and he is now Vice-President of its Alumni Association.

Mr. Norton has had a number of years of successful experience in the business world. He has long been actively connected with newspaper work, having been associated with the Brooklyn Daily Eagle in connection with its advertising, circulation, and promotion departments. For 17 years he was connected with the firm of O'Mara & Ormsbee, Inc., of New York City. As a partner in that firm, he was associated with a number of successful newspapers throughout the United States.

Dr. James Moffatt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—The Rev. Dr. James Moffatt, who passed on at his home here yesterday, was translator of the Modern Version of the Bible and Professor Emeritus of Church History at Union Theological Seminary.

A native of Glasgow, Scotland, the Rev. Mr. Moffatt was ordained a minister in the United Free Church of Scotland in 1896, in which church he served as minister. He also taught at Mansfield College, Oxford, and at the United Free Church College in Glasgow. Upon coming to the United States in 1927, he served on the faculty at the Union Theological Seminary.

In 1938 he accepted the position of Executive Secretary on a committee of 15 leading Bible scholars to revise the translation of the Bible known as the American Standard version. His work, "The Bible, a New Translation," had been published in 1922.

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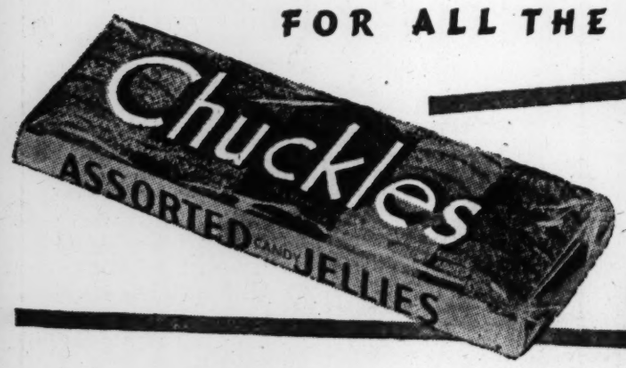

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N. Y. Fifth-Loan Sale Tops $1,000,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—The $1,000,000,000 mark was reached and passed by New York State in the Fifth War Loan today with over-all purchases amounting to $1,241,300,000 since the opening of the drive on June 12, it was announced here by Nevil Ford, State Chairman of the War Finance Committee.

The current figure includes all issues of War Bonds and represents approximately 26 per cent of the state-wide goal of $4,801,000,000.

Ex-Film Actor Honored

LOS ANGELES, June 28 (AP)—For directing the "most complete and technically excellent" combat photography of the war during the battle for Tarawa, Marine Capt. Louis Hayward, former screen actor, has been awarded the Bronze Star medal, Navy spokesmen announced yesterday.

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'Home in Indiana' on Screen — News of Art — 'Attack' From Pacific

Walter Brennan Heads Cast In Color Film at Keith's

A homespun story has been combined with the excitements of harness-racing to provide an hour and three-quarters of first-rate diversion in "Home in Indiana," the new Technicolor production which came last evening to the Keith Memorial.

Color, which can be an added attraction or merely a distraction on the screen, here proves an integral part of the entertainment. For skillful potography adds noticeably to the background atmosphere and helps to build up the nostalgic feeling for a simple manner of life which is part of the attractiveness of the picture.

Walter Brennan, starred as a horse-breeder and racing man whose fortunes have declined, Charlotte Greenwood playing for once a straight part and doing it well as his stern but understanding wife, and Ward Bond as a neighboring horse-trainer, are among the few familiar players in the cast. They have been well chosen for their roles, and Mr. Brennan and Mr. Bond as well as Miss Greenwood carry out their assignments with ability.

* * *

The younger players are newcomers, Lon McCallister who appears as a nephew of the old horse-breeder and his wife, may be remembered as one of the young soldiers in "Stage Door Canteen." But June Haver, as the daughter of a wealthy neighbor, and Jeanne Crain, as her more modest friend and confidante, are making their first conspicuous appearance.

There may be a temporary handicap at the boxoffice in entrusting important parts to such comparative strangers. But there is also a corresponding advantage, for they bring a freshness that helps to make them believable as the country youngsters they are supposed to be, and Mr. McCallister and Miss Crain in particular are promising young players.

Not to be overlooked in the cast are George Reed as one of those elder Negroes steeped in knowledge of horses, who are generally to be seen in such films, and Willie Best as an amusingly awkward but good-natured stable boy.

* * *

The narrative is of the straightaway kind that frequently is more pleasing than the more complex tales to which the movie-makers turn their attention. It tells of the addition of a foal to the run-down horse farm, describes its training, and takes the audience to the country race track where the young horse driven by the nephew manages to recoup the uncle's shrunken fortunes.

It also relates the romance which develops between the boy and the less pretentious of the two pretty girls. Of course there are the expected misunderstandings when he thinks himself in love with the other more sophisticated girl. But movie audiences are not likely to be long uncertain about how the story will turn out.

There is an abundance of suspense in the scenes at the track. They are managed with the adroitness which comes from long Hollywood experience with such themes. They do undoubtedly give the film dramatic strength. But much of the flavor comes from the little homely touches of country life—the familiarity with which the race track judge cautions the drivers as they line up for the start of a race, the views of the countryside in autumn, winter, and summer, the visit to a rural swimming pool, the glimpses of the stables and the training tracks where young drivers as well as young horses acquire skill.

The other feature on the new program is "Gildersleeve's Ghost," a slapstick comedy in the series about the radio funny man, with a gorilla to lend variety.

E. F. M.

Incoming Films for Boston

Gary Cooper comes Thursday to the screen at the Metropolitan in C. B. DeMille's Technicolor production of "The Story of Dr. Wassell." The cast includes Laraine Day, Signe Hasso, Carol Thurston, Dennis O'Keefe, Carl Esmond, Oliver Thorndike, and Stanley Ridges.

Mr. Cooper plays the role of Commander Corydon M. Wassell, the Navy doctor, who was praised by President Roosevelt for his courage and resourcefulness in successfully evacuating American sailors from a hospital in Java just before Japanese arrived. The film traces Commander Wassell's earlier career in Arkansas and his work in China before the events which brought him to nation-wide attention.

The film runs for more than two hours. Short features will complete the program.

* * *

'Two Girls and Sailor'

A second week is scheduled at the State and Orpheum for "Two Girls and a Sailor," the amusing musical romance in which Van Johnson, June Allyson, and Gloria DeHaven head a cast of entertainers which includes José Iturbi, Jimmy Durante, Gracie Allen, Lena Horne, Harry James and Xavier Cugat with their orchestras.

"The White Cliffs of Dover," starring Irene Dunne and Alan Marshal, with Roddy McDowall, Frank Morgan, and Van Johnson featured, is scheduled for the two Loew houses when "Two Girls and a Sailor" has finished its run.

* * *

'It Happened Tomorrow'

René Clair's and Dudley Nichols' fantasy, "It Happened Tomorrow," relating the adventures of a newspaperman who knows the news a day before it happens, comes Thursday to the RKO Boston. Dick Powell, Linda Darnell, Jack Oakie, Marion Martin, and Edgar Kennedy head the cast. On the stage will be George White's 1944 "Scandals."

* * *

'Song of Bernadette'

At the Majestic "The Song of Bernadette" with Jennifer Jones is continuing for a ninth week.

* * *

'Tampico' at Uptown

Edward G. Robinson and Lynn Bari are starred in "Tampico," a melodrama of counter-espionage, which comes Thursday to the Uptown. The companion feature will be "Up in Mabel's Room," with Dennis O'Keefe and Mischa Auer.

* * *

'Fire in the Straw'

At the Exeter, "Le Feu de Paille" (Fire in the Straw) is being held for the rest of the week. Lucien Baroux, Orane Demazis, and Jean Fuller head the cast of this French film. Also continuing is "The Uninvited," with Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey, and Donald Crisp. Beginning Sunday the films will be "See Here, Private Hargrove," with Robert Walker, Donna Reed, and Keenan Wynn, and "Tunisian Victory," a war documentary prepared as a joint British and American undertaking.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLQ2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Midnight Workers' Playtime. GVX, 11.9 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 25.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Comic Skit. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Guatemala—7:30 p. m.—Popular Melodies. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Bridgebuilders. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 3.09 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"George Blake Speaking." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 4.91 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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Jimmy Durante and June Allyson

In "Two Girls and a Sailor," continuing at State and Orpheum

Pictures by Children

At the Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street, pictures painted by members, age 5 to 18, are on view through this week.

Through informal and friendly guidance the young folk come to use their brushes. In the manner customary among juvenile performers, they treat paint as a language. They make the brush tell a story, or perhaps, re-tell a narrative read to them. They dwell upon details that impress them, and ignore what appears irrelevant. They have not been bred to the requirements of perspective, nor have they been held to the limits of realism. They use color intuitively and richly, when they are very young, but there is a subdual of the palette as years go by. The younger ones are born decorators and they fill their spaces gracefully and thriftly.

It is surprising to learn how quickly children discover subtleties, how naturally they clarify matters, apportioning sizes and spaces correctly, and adjusting details in proper subordination. They soon record the world that they know, streets, vehicles, ships, aircraft and they disclose their keen observation of technological details. The older children acquire a literalness photographically correct. At the same time they often lose the spontaneous feature which is so captivating in the more youthful performance. One member of the Art Center, at 18, has acquired a vivid style that has the qualities of a professional artist. He could hold his own in galleries uptown.

The Children's Art Center is an independent organization, not related to public schools or to the Museum of Fine Arts, located in the South End where many children of limited opportunity can find happy refuge. They commence in a playful spirit. Some of the youngsters make the transition into the field of art, and they all have gained something that will enhance and brighten their lives. Several ranking professional artists were started in just this way.

D. A.

New Britain Campaign Seen In Government Documentary

Thanks to the courage of Army and Navy photographers and the skill of the movie experts now in Government service, who assemble and edit the thousands of feet of film placed in their hands, no one who stays at home in comfort need have any illusions about the nature or the difficulties of the war we are fighting.

Midway, Tarawa, the turn of the tide at El Alamein, the landings in North Africa and the final expulsion of the Germans, the exploits of the Memphis Belle, have all been recorded on the screen. Now "Attack!", the most recent of the Government war films, depicts the New Britain campaign in the Southwest Pacific area. It opened yesterday at the Paramount and Fenway where "Going My Way" continues on the program.

* * *

Following the accepted pattern for such documentaries, it presents a brief background of the training of the men who were to participate in the landings at Arawe and Cape Gloucester, introduces some of the leaders, and explains in simple language and diagrams the purpose of the campaign. The convoys are to be seen setting out on their mission. A brief snatch of music and a glimpse of a soldier playing a harmonica serve to heighten the feeling of tension.

In the gloom the ships approach their destination. The preliminary barrage opens, from the sea and from the air. Unlike the men who are participating, the audience sitting before the film can see what is happening, now from a ship and now from the bombers. The landing boats push off for shore under a curtain of fire. The beach is gained and the patrols begin to push into the jungle.

* * *

It hardly seems that there can be much resistance left after all the advance bombardment and bombing. But there is an abundance of it hidden in the tangle of trees and underbrush through which the men must advance.

Like its predecessors, the film has been ably edited and provided with a commentary that is simple and to the point. Despite the obvious difficulties encountered, the photography is of excellent quality.

Some of the shots that are likely to linger in the memory are fragmentary impressions of the bombardment from the sea, the curtain of bombs rolling across the jungle, American boys eating outdoors in the rain on Christmas night, or plodding through mud up to their boot-tops, or hauling on ropes to pull guns up steep slopes for the support of riflemen ahead.

The film does not try to soften either the hardships of the climate and terrain or the casualties resulting from the fighting. This is not a romantic picture of war, but it gives the impression of being an honest report from one portion of the front.

E. F. M.

Tonight at the Pops

"Stars and Stripes, Forever," March
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Triumphal March from "Peter and the Wolf" ..... Prokofiev
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saëns
"Parade" Suite ..... Wilder
First Movement, Piano Concerto in B flat minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Soloist: Monte Nelson
"Oklahoma" Selection ..... Rodgers-Hodge
"When Johnny Comes Marching Home" ..... Gould
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... Arr. Bodge
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Special matinee July 4th.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Anna Christie," by Eugene O'Neill. Starring Claire Luce. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Le Feu de Paille." Luciene Baroux, Orane Demazis. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "The Uninvited." Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 3:15, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway—"Going My Way." Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:10. "Attack." 1:40, 4:55, 8:15.

Keith Memorial — "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 9:55. "Gildersleeve's Ghost." Harold Peary. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Kenmore — "Tortilla Flat." Hedy Lamarr, Spencer Tracy, Frank Morgan. 2:40, 6, 9:30. "Jack Benny Rides Again." Jack Benny. 1, 4:30, 7:55.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette." Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 9:45.

Metropolitan—"Pin Up Girl." Betty Grable. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Three Men in White." Lionel Barrymore. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern — "The Hitler Gang." Robert Watson. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. "Jamboree." Ruth Terry. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Two Girls and a Sailor." Van Johnson, June Allyson, Gloria De Haven, Jimmy Durante. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 6:55, 9:40

Paramount—"Going My Way." Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:35, 9. "Attack." 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:25, 7:50.

RKO-Boston—"Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown, Marcy McGuire. 10:57 a. m., 2:05, 3:00, 7:48, 10:17. Stage show, 12:32, 1:26, 6:44, 9:13.

Scollay—"Tampico." Lynn Bari, Edward G. Robinson. 10:05 a. m., 1:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Trocadero," Rosemary Lane. 11:40 a. m., 3:35, 5:30, 8:25.

State—Two Girls and a Sailor." Van Johnson, June Allyson, Gloria De Haven, Jimmy Durante. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

South Station Theater—"Latest March of Time—Underground Report." "Viva Mexico." "Raid Report." "Nymphs of the Lake." "Coney Island." "Yokes on Me."

Telepix—"March of Time—Underground Report." "Mackinac Island." "Quail Shooting." "Mississippi Showboat." "Animal Talent." "Nymphs of the Southland." Disney cartoon. Latest news of the World. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight

Uptown—"Address Unknown." Paul Lukas. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Lady Let's Dance," Belita, James Ellison. 1:30, 4:40, 7:55.

Washington Street Olympia—"Tampico." Lynn Bari Victor McLaglen. 10:28 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:58, 9:45. "Trocadero." Rosemary Lane, Johnny Downs. 9:08, 11:58 a. m., 2:43, 5:40, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "See Here Private Hargrove." Robert Walker, Donna Reed. "Lady, Let's Dance," Belita, James Ellison. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "The Sullivans," Thomas Mitchell. "Hey, Rookie." Ann Miller. 1:45, 7:50.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "The Navy Way."

Regent: "Beautiful But Broke." Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. "Cowboy Canteen," Charles Starrett. 2, 6, 10.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart Michele Morgan. "Saludas Amigos," "March of Time—Underground Report."; "Never a Dull Moment." Coolidge Corner: "Brides of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Frances Lederer. "Knickerbocker Holiday," Nelson Eddy, Charles Coburn.

Cleveland Circle: "Four Feathers," J. Clements. "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas M. Christians. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. "Detective Kitty O'Day," J. Parker. 1:45, 5. Harvard: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. "Timber Queen," Dick Arlen Mary B. Hughes. 2, 5. University: "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Tampico," Lynn Bari, Edward G. Robinson. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Major and the Minor." 3:36 9:11. "Forest Rangers." 5:08, 7:43.

Park: "Buffalo Bill." Joe McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. "Uncensored," Eric Portman.

HYDE PARK — Paramount: "Lifeboat." William Bendix, Tallulah Bankhead. "Man from Down Under," Charles Laughton. 1:20, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. "Buffalo Bill," Maureen O'Hara, Joel McCrea. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart. 2:20, 5:15, "Fiesta." 4:20, 10:05.

LYNN—Drive-In-Theater: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern. "Main Street Girl."

MALDEN—Granada: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Donna Reed, Robert Walker. 3:10, 6:10, 9:31. "The Whistler," Richard Dix. 1:38, 4:40, 7:50.

Mystic: "Tunisian Victory." 2:18, 6:27. "Tampico." Lynn Bari. 3:35, 9:45.

Strand: "The Weird Woman," Lon Chaney, Anne Gwynne. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser, Marilyn Maxwell. 1:33, 7:35. "Action in Arabia," George Sanders, Virginia Bruce. 3:37, 9:37.

Orpheum: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. "Hot Rhythm," Dana Drake.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe. "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas. "Tornado," Chester Morris.

Fellsway: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. "Week-end Pass," Noah Beery, Jr.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms, "Klondike Kate," Tom Neal.

NEWTON — Paramount: "The Uninvited." Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. "Man from Down Under," Charles Laughton.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix. "Jeannie," Barbara Mullen. 3, 8.

Strand: "Follow the Boys," George Raft, Grace McDonald. "The Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 5, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. "Swing Time Johnny."

Strand: "Million Dollar Kid." Leo Gorcey and the East Side Kids. "Dudes are Pretty People."

Capitol and Ball Square: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "Leather Burners," William Boyd.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Go West." Marx Brothers. 2:13, 7:58. "In Old Chicago," Alice Faye, Tyrone Power 3:41, 9:26.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young. "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Always a Bridesmaid," Andrews Sisters. "Return of the Vampire," Bela Lugosi. Coolidge: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Michele Morgan. "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean, Ray Malin.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "March of Time—The Irish Question."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "Klondike Kate," Tom Neal.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-in Theater: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Never a Dull Moment." Coolidge Corner: "Brides of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Frances Lederer. "Knickerbocker Holiday," Nelson Eddy, Charles Coburn.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott, Grace McDonald. "So's Your Uncle," Donald Woods.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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Doors, Orpheum 9:15 a. m. Open, State 11:15 a. m.
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"TWO GIRLS and A SAILOR"
with LENA HORNE
JIMMY DURANTE · HARRY JAMES and ORCH. · GRACIE ALLEN · XAVIER CUGAT and ORCHESTRA
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"GILDERSLEEVE'S GHOST"

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"PIN UP GIRL"
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"GOING MY WAY"
Plus Latest March of Time
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"ADDRESS UNKNOWN"
Belita in "Lady, Let's Dance"

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Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs., Sat. & July 4th

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Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY HARRY JOSEPH BETTY JANE
GARDE STOCKWELL BULOFF WATSON
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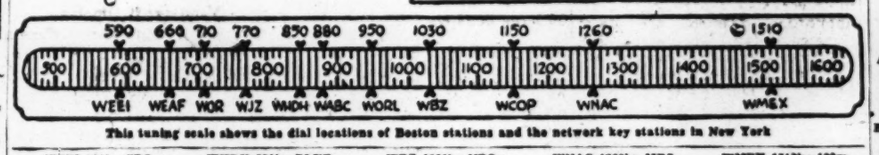
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Telegraphic reports; St.	Sports program
3:15	Songs; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Louis Browns-N. Y.	News program
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Yankees baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Victory Garden	Drama: Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic reports; St.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee	Popular Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Louis Browns-N. Y.	News; Dunham's Or.
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Yankees baseball	Barry Wood, songs
4:30	Life to the Front.	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones; sketch.	Detective mystery drama	Henry Musette's Orch.
4:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Detective mystery drama	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	"Five O'Clock Follies"; E. Howe, mc	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	Alfred M. Landon	"Easy Rhythms"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Political talk	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45		Musical program	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	"Treasury Salute"	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	European Underground
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Parade; Music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Gaslight Harmonies	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	WAVES Parade; talk	Robert St. John, news	Terry's Tunes	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Easy Aces"; sketch	The Lone Ranger; western drama	Frank Petty; Four Bells	Radio Newsreel	Dance Time
7:45	"Easy Aces"; sketch		John Barry Comments	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Dance Time
8:00	Allan Jones, songs;	Paul Neilson, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Frank Carle's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	"Return of Nick Carter"	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Eddie	Xavier Cugat's Orch.;	Local War Bond Show
8:45	Heraholt; News	Barfletts"; drama	Mayhoff; H Sosnick Or	Nita Rose; Don Rodney	Local War Bond Show
9:00	Jack Carson Show	Network program	Alan Young; Bea Wain;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Schumann: Symphony No. 1
9:15	Jack Carson Show	Network program	Peter Van Steeden's Or	"Screen Test"	
9:30	Political talk	Henry King's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy; drama;	Classical Album: Schumann: Symphony No. 1
9:45	Doris Tirrell, organ	Dance Orch.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Scrambled Eggs"	
10:00	Republican Nat'l Convention; spkrs	Republican National Convention; speakers	Republican National Convention; speakers	Republican National Convention; speakers	Newscast
10:15					Vocal trio
10:30	Republican Nat'l Convention; spkrs	Republican National Convention; speakers	Republican National Convention; speakers	Republican National Convention; speakers	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
10:45					Charlie Barnet's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	Republican National Convention; speakers	News service	Dinah Shore, songs
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Frankie Masters' Orch.		Eddy Stone's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orch.
11:30	Eileen Farrell;	Fishermen's program	Republican National Convention; speakers	Glen Gray's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Margaret Marshaw	Dance orchestra; News		Glen Gray's Orch.	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellowship: religious program
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Ranger Joe's Ranch	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Songs; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club,	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Nan Howard, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	Across Caribbean.	Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	Across Caribbean.	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; recording
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Frank Petty, vocalist	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River"; drama	Lora Lawton, sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda Crockett"; drama
10:15	"Light of World",	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's program	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Going Shopping With Marie Mason"
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill",	Breakfast Music: Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music: Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	Yankee House Party	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons",	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"; dr.	New England Cupboard	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	Musical program	News service	Polka Time: News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills; talk	Political talk; Music	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm & Home: News	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Republican Nat'l Convention	Republican National Convention; speakers	Republican National Convention; speakers	Ray Dady, news	Italian melodies
1:15				Jack Berch & His Boys	Treasury Salute
1:30	Republican Nat'l Convention	Republican National Convention; speakers	Republican National Convention; speakers	Victory Matinee	War Bond Show
1:45				American Woman's Jury	War Bond Show
2:00	Portia Faces Life	Fishermen's program	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Today's Children"; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Dramatic serial	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymn recital	Patterns in Rhythm	Music; News; Sports
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sports program
3:15	Music; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	White Sox baseball	News service
3:30	News; Hollywood.	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Greece Speaks"	Drama; Musical Variety

Vast Conservation Plan For R. I. Forests Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 28—A postwar forestry conservation program for Rhode Island, designed to increase the State's lumber production by 25 or 30 times, has been approved by the State Planning Board and submitted to Gov. J. Howard McGrath.

The program was drawn up by a special committee headed by Samuel W. Smith, Jr., State Administrator of Forests and Parks. The aim is to improve the yield of forests in the State, improve forest fire-fighting facilities and provide employment for a considerable number of men in the postwar period. Tentative estimates put the cost of the program at $3,000,000.

The prospect that Rhode Island, smallest and most densely-populated of the 48 States, ever might become an important producer of lumber may seem incongruous. Yet, as the committee's report points out, 62 per cent of Rhode Island's area is forest land.

Facts Gathered

The poteptialities are suggested by some of the facts gathered by the committee and reproduced in the report. In the peak year, 1907, a total of 33,000,000 board feet of lumber was cut in Rhode Island. Production has declined rapidly since that time and in 1943 the total was down to less than 3,000,000 board feet.

Rhode Island uses more than 26,000,000 board feet of lumber annually, the report points out. In recent years the great bulk of this total has been brought into the State from outside, much of it being brought by ship from the Pacific northwest.

A careful development of the State's own resources, the report says, not only would make Rhode Island self-sufficient for all its lumber needs, but would yield a large surplus.

"An annual harvest of 60,000,000 to 80,000,000 board feet can be taken from 400,000 acres of forest land if the land is placed under good management over a period of years," the report says.

Imports of some species of lumber always will be necessary, the report says, but it points out that the varlety of native species will suit most all trade requirements.

Program Proposed

Specifically, the tentative program suggests that the following steps be taken:

Improvement of timber stands on public and private land by weeding out undesirable species and by thinning, at an estimated cost of $90,000.

Planting trees on public and private land that is now idle, at a cost of $70,000;

Establish a forest nursery, cost $30,000;

Reduce fire hazards, chiefly by cleaning out trees damaged by the 1938 hurricane, cost $560,000;

Planting game food trees and shrubs, cost $380,000;

Improvement of trout streams, cost $22,500;

Construction of 94 miles of truck trails and 250 water holes, cost $112,000.

In addition, the report recommends a considerable increase in fire-fighting equipment, suggesting acquisition of 12 six-wheel trucks, four tractors, 12 jeeps, four plows and a dozen 1,000-gallon tanks.

For the immediate future, the committee estimates work would be provided for 2,600 men for a period of a year, or for 260 men over a period of 10 years. Employment opportunities would increase in subsequent years, the report says, as the new forests reached maturity. A considerable saving also is seen in shipping charges when most of Rhode Island's lumber needs are met by the home-grown product.

If the program is put into effect, the committee suggests that work camps will be required and it recommends the 200-man camps, like those once operated by the Civilian Conservation Corps, as more efficient than smaller ones.

Fire Control

Recognizing that fire control is an important factor in such a program, the committee calls for "a closer-knit fire organization with central authority for co-ordination of state and town suppression forces. It adds that some changes and additions to the State fire laws are needed.

A problem is anticipated in working out the program to apply to State-owned and privately-owned forest lands. The committee suggests in a broad way that "no public monies be expended on private lands unless the woodland owner is willing to contribute of his time and furnish part of the labor costs involved."

Far-reaching economic effects of the program are envisioned if it is carried through. Rhode Island now has more than sufficient industries to use all the soft woods produced in the State, the report says. "The big problem," it continues, "is to introduce new methods of utilization and bring industries into the State that can use the thousands of cords of hardwood that will result from timber stand improvement work. Later on, as hardwood stands reach maturity, other industries will be needed to utilize the hardwood logs and lumber."

A number of problems tie in with the program and many of them are listed by the committee. Included are such matters as: protection against blister rust and gypsy moths, a survey of the needs and location of wood-using industries, research into the costs and returns of forest land management, creation of demonstration plots for the education of land owners, and a revision of the tax structure as it applies to forest property.

Five Bay Staters Win D. F. C. Awards

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP) — The War Department announced today the award of the distinguished flying cross to five Massachusetts men in the Fifth Air Force.

The medal winners were:

Howard L. Ostler, Staff Sergeant, Chelsea.
Harry J. Stevens, Staff Sergeant, Watertown.
Charles H. Walker, Jr., Staff Sergeant, Lynn.
Philip E. Robinson, Sergeant, Wakefield.
Frank S. Tebeau, Sergeant, Reading.

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New Guests of Rescue League

By a Staff Photographer

Baby Skunk and Guinea Pig Cared For

Ruth Clements, left, is holding a baby skunk—one of a litter of five presented today by the Brookline Country Club—while Ethel Ringland holds the black guinea pig which a Pullman porter found this morning in a berth of a New Haven Railroad train. Owner of the guinea pig may have him for the asking. The skunks, friendly and timid, have lived until now in a sunny corner at the Brookline Country Club. Their mother was run over the other day, and now club members want the babies adopted and not destroyed. So the league will tame them and put them in their summer school for children.

300 More Veterans From Front Return to Devens on Furlough

War Activities of New England

Returning to their New England homes from the combat areas of the South Pacific, three hundred veterans arrived at Fort Devens today under the rotation furlough plan which keeps a flow of battle-seasoned troops through this New England reception center.

An unusual contingent arrived yesterday, when twenty-three Army nurses arrived and were quickly cleared for trips to their homes. The nurses, all of whom are from New England, had been in the South Pacific for more than two years. Many of the girls had served with medical units in New Guinea.

One hundred and fifteen New England women are scheduled to leave Boston tomorrow to begin training as Waves at the United States Naval Reserve Training School in the Bronx, New York City, First Naval District announced today. Forty-two of these apprentice seamen are from Greater Boston. During the trip, the contingent will be divided into three groups under the general direction of Lieut. Harry G. Owen, U. S. N. R., of the First Naval District Procurement Office.

The group will be divided into three platoons. Miss Noel Allen of Auburndale will be in charge of one; Miss Rita Diotte of Braintree in charge of another and Miss Beatrice Levins of Dorchester in charge of the third.

Outstanding heroism displayed while serving aboard a Tank Landing Craft during the advanced landings in the Anzio-Nettuno area has won the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for four New Englanders.

Those decorated, according to announcement from the First Naval District today, are: Signalman 3/c Vincent F. Fobert of Attleboro; Electrician's Mate 2/c Raymond J. Lupien of Manchester, N. H.; Gunner's Mate 2/c Daniel D. McCauley of Princeton, Mass., and Gunner's Mate 3/c Joseph E. Monroe of East Douglas, Mass.

'Insect Bombs'

The ten millionth "insect bomb" for the use of our soldiers in the bug-infested combat areas of the South Pacific, North Africa and undesignated points has been manufactured in a Massachusetts war plant and is on its way with the thousands sent daily overseas.

H. J. Burgess, Assistant Works Manager of the East Springfield plant of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, explained that the "bomb" is about the size of an ordinary soup can. It is filled with insecticides, weighs a little more than a pound and can "de-bug" 150 Army pup tents or 50 large bombers.

Making Bazookas

New England housewives may have wondered what the men are doing who used to produce the electric labor-saving devices which made housework easier. Here's an answer. Bazookas instead of electric dishwashers, flying rockets instead of kitchen waste disposal units. That's the answer from C. W. Theleen, manager of the recently opened Lowell plant of the General Electric.

War workers in the Lowell plant were encouraged when Col. George A. Woody of the Springfield Armory released the news that P-39 Airocobras equipped with the flying bazookas struck a crippling blow at the Jap barge fleet at Rabaul. They knew their work was speeding victory.

Blacksmiths Trained

Blacksmiths are being trained at Fort Devens without the aid of the "spreading chestnut tree" or the "village smithy" of Longfellow's poem. Eighteen brawny soldiers are learning skills so they can forge chain links, wrecking bars, chisels, and hand tools.

Part of the quartermaster service, the school is conducted by Technician 5/c Max Weiss, who owned his own shop in Milwaukee before entering the Army.

Auto Stamp Tax Evaders Warned

An intensive driv eto discover motorists who failed to purchase the $5 automobile use stamp for the year beginning July 1 will be launched by Denis W. Delaney, Collector of Internal Revenue, immediately after July 1, it was announced today.

Last year approximately 94 per cent of the more than 800,000 registered motorists in this State purchased their tax stamps on time. On the basis of early reports of current sales, better than 90 per cent of the motorists will have purchased their stamps before July 1, Mr. Delaney said.

"In fairness to the large percentage of motorists who abide by the law, it is essential," he added, "that the small percentage who fail to do so shall be required to assume their rightful share of the tax burden."

Labor Levels Frozen In Four Maine Areas

PORTLAND, Maine, June 28 (AP)—A War Manpower Priority Committee froze last night at current levels the number of employees which "less essential activities" may hire in the Portland, Biddeford, Lewiston and Bath areas.

Employment ceilings for essential and "locally needed" activities, he added, would be set up at the committee's next meeting—July 7.

Donnell Confirmed

Governor Saltonstall's appointment of S. Howard Donnell, Salem, Republican, as a member of the Executive Council to fill the vacancy left by the late Councillor William H. McSweeney (R) of Salem was confirmed today by the council. Mr. Donnell was given the oath of office by Acting Gov. Horace T. Cahill and took part in today's session of the Council.

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'Boys' State' Holds Number Of Elections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., June 28—Results of mock elections of imaginary cities of Eisenhower, Nimitz, Vandergrift, and Chennault, and imaginary towns of Salerno, Pearl Harbor, Guadalcanal, and Cherbourg were announced here today at the model "Boys' State" being held at Massachusetts State College under the sponsorship of the American Legion. The boys will now operate these towns and cities under their elected officers.

George T. O'Donnell of Rockland was elected Town Clerk of the town of Pearl Harbor, Arthur E. Walmsley of Ayer the Moderator, Chester Hatsatt of Rutland, John Eastham of Andover and James Curell of Reading, Selectmen; Richard Maxson of Amherst, Treasurer; Phillip Bevelasque of South Groveland, Constable; William A. Spickard of Braintree, Richard Brogley of Watertown, and Gordon K. Bell of Sharon, School Committee.

Officers of the city of Chennault were elected as follows: Mayor, Leonard P. Cody of Quincy; School Committee, Russell E. Burke of Dorchester, John Marrigan of North Adams, George E. Levasseau of Fall River; City Clerk, Walter Landergan of Lawrence; City Council, Richard Armstrong of Springfield, Paul F. Finnegan of Everett, George Dunn of Dorchester, James Fitzgerald of Medford, and Thomas P. Leavitt of Gardner.

Salerno Election

Town of Salerno officials included: Theodore C. Anderson of Southwick, Town Clerk; Edmund J. Struzziers of Stoughton, Moderator; Robert S. Winthrop of Dedham, Robert Steele of Foxboro, and James Gracey of Needham, Selectmen; Robert Landers of Whitman, Treasurer; Robert L. Burke of Lexington, Constable; Robert Kierstead of Rockland, Paul Daley of Somerset, and Robert Ferguson of Lexington, School Committee.

Officers of the city of Eisenhower are: Albert Baroncelli of Brockton, Mayor; Roland Blais of Willimansett, William Duffey of West Roxbury, John Earle of Worcester, John Donahoe of Dorchester, Paul Liacos of Peabody, City Council; Peter Kumpa of Dorchester, City Clerk; Arthur Porter of Worcester, Francis McCarthy of Roslindale, and Edward Barry of Holyoke, School Committee.

City of Nimitz: Clifton Eaton of Newburyport, Mayor; William Shaughnessy of Waltham, Paul Ballantina of Roslindale, Richard Clark of Waltham, Kenneth Nourse and Paul Rolander of Worcester, City Council; Robert Donoghue of Worcester, City Clerk; Thomas Cass of Hyde Park, Peter Hines of West Roxbury, W. J. Barlow of Wollaston, School Committee.

Vandergrift Officers

City of Vandergrift officials: James Lennon of Roxbury, Mayor; Marvis Birger of Brighton, Albert Stiefel of Waltham, Edmund Traverso of Dorchester, John Healey of Lynn, Philip Merrow of Medford, City Council; George Briere of Fall River, City Clerk; Jerome Sullivan of Holyoke, Joseph McMahon of Brighton, Joseph Petkus of Jamaica Plain, School Committee.

Town of Cherbourg officials: David O'Toole of Clinton, Town Clerk; Thomas Drake of Braintree, Moderator; Peter Groop of West Barnstable, John Coan of Swampscott, John Hourihan of Marblehead, Selectmen; Robert Milligan of Easton, Treasurer; George Cole of Marblehead, Constable; Robert Hamilton of Andover, Fred Harrington of Milton, and William O'Neil of Dedham, School Committee.

Town of Guadalcanal officers are: George Frost of Stoughton, Town Clerk; Richard Bolan of Sharon, Moderator; John Newkirk of West Yarmouth, Robert Prouty of Rutland, and Francis Carter of Falmouth Heights, Selectmen; Roy Devaney of Clinton, Treasurer; Robert McDonald of Hamilton, constable; Curtis Hall of Auburn, Paul Chase of Randolph, Francis T. Bowles of Marshfield Hills, School Committee.

N. H. Boy Scouts to Be Pages at Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 28—Fifteen New Hampshire Boy Scouts will serve as pages and messengers at the International Monetary Conference, which opens at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, July 1. The boys will live at the Mount Washington Hotel. Their travel and living expenses will be paid by the Federal government but the boys will receive no salaries.

The Boy Scouts were assigned to this important job by the Daniel Webster Council at the request of the State Department in Washington. There's still another New Hampshire angle to the conference. Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire will serve as one of the United States delegates to the conference.

Imported Workers

Workers for New Hampshire farms are now being flown into this country from Newfoundland on returning transport planes, according to Kennth E. Barraclough, State Supervisor of Farm Labor at the University of New Hampshire.

Fifteen of the Newfoundland men have already arrived at the University. Five more are expected soon. They are brought to Maine by air and then complete their journey by train. The arrival of the latest group brings to 62 the total number of Newfoundlanders now placed on New Hampshire farms.

"All of these people have been reported as doing very satisfactory work," according to Mr. Barraclough, "and we have had exceptionally few adjustments to make. We could place twice the number we have been allotted." New Hampshire's allotment of Newfoundland farm workers is 100.

The Week in New Hampshire

Shakers Gardening

The Shakers are still gardening at Canterbury. For many years the Shakers operated extensive farm lands and had large herds of cattle. As their numbers have been reduced these operations have been curtailed. Some of the timberland has been made a public forest. The livestock has been sold.

But this year a trio of Canterbury Shaker Sisters have planted 45 long rows of vegetables in three and a half acres of garden plot that has been under cultivation for 120 years. The rows are 300 feet long, many of the rows, including cauliflower, tomatoes, and peppers, are of plants that were raised in hot-beds. The Shaker sisters will put up as much of the harvest as possible for use next winter.

Better Housing

Approximately 15,500 families in New Hampshire have been provided with better housing through $12,900,000 advanced by private lending institutions and insured by the Federal Housing Administration since the start of its program in 1934, Roy KillKelley, F. H. A. Underwriter, announces.

Loans insured in New Hampshire since June, 1934, through June, 1944, Mr. KillKelley said, were as follows: 13,500 loans for $5,360,000 were insured for alterations, repairs and improvements on existing homes and other structures; 2,000 loans for $7,540,000 advanced for the purpose of buying or building homes or rental housing projects. The peacetime job of the Federal Housing Administration, Mr. KillKelley stated, will be to stimulate through its insured mortgage system the production of sound, attractive homes for a broad-scale market.

Cape Trees Stripped By Gypsy Moths

Approximately 80 per cent of the white pine trees on the south shore of Cape Cod have been stripped of foliage by gypsy moths, H. L. Ramsay, Chief Moth Suppressor of the State Department of Conservation, disclosed today.

Mr. Ramsay, who completed a two-day survey of the area, said the infestation is the most severe in 17 years. He pointed out that the Governor may be forced to seek a State program to combat the spread of moths when the legislature convenes next January.

Dr. Hsieh to Speak

Under the title, "East and West Face to Face" Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, well-known Chinese lecturer, will speak tomorrow noon on world peace opportunities, at a meeting of the Brookline Rotary Club, at Longwood Towers. He will be introduced by Prof. F. Allen Burt of Boston University.

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Triple Allied Air 'Shuttle' Hits Reich—Russians Close In on Minsk

Continued from Page 1

A new feature of the Russian fighting was the heavy air forces thrown into the fighting by the Russians. Immense fleets of Stormoviks (dive bombers) and other craft, including the new twin-engine Tupolev 2 bomber were unleashed in all sections of the 250-mile front. Evidently the Russians have accumulated a large air reserve to attack German communications for the new summer offensive.

To counter this dangerous Russian advance, the Germans appear to be aiming to strengthen the Finnish front, which controls the flank of the main Russian forces. Pressure has been brought on the Finns, whose loyalty has been secured by promise of reinforcements to that front.

The Russian advance in that sector certainly has been slowed down, although General Meretskov's Karelian Army was stated to be nearing Petrozavodsk, on the Murmansk railway west of Lake Onega.

While General Montgomery kept the Germans engaged around Caen, where British forces crossed the Odon River, four miles southwest of the old Normandy Capital, the Fifth Army in Italy reached San Vincenzo, 32 miles below Livorno (Leghorn), while, in the interior, Eighth Army units reached Chiusdino, 17 miles southwest of Siena, which is 31 miles south of Florence.

German resistance was stiffening all along the Italian front.

While in the Southern Pacific the new Far Eastern Air Force launched out against airfields on the Japanese islands of Palau, Woleai, and Yap, east of the Philippines, the situation on the Chinese mainland was still serious. Japanese forces were reported to have surrounded Hengyang, the important railroad center on the railroad from Peiping through to Canton.

Only 200 miles of the railroad, which the Allies depend upon for the forthcoming offensive against Japan, remain to the Chinese, and it would appear doubtful whether General Chiang can hold even this section without far more help than he has been getting.

Normandy:

British Tanks Pierce Caen Line

British tank columns burst two miles through the Germans' Odon River line and engaged the enemy in a big armored battle four miles southwest of Caen on June 28.

The Nazis had grouped four armored divisions around Caen, their eastern Normandy stronghold 120 miles from Paris.

Pushing down southwest of Caen in an outflanking drive, Allied forces made a breach six miles wide in the Nazi defenses and poured over the Odon River to a point northeast of Esquay.

This deep penetration crossed the road from Caen to Evrecy and threatened the remaining German-held highways feeding into Caen from the south and southeast.

British armor can move swiftly across the open, rolling plains below Caen, and the Germans must block this thrust or face the threat of having large forces encircled.

Twenty-five German tanks were knocked out in fighting June 27, and the next day's battle was on a larger scale.

Americans in Cherbourg captured a second German General, the Deputy Commander of Cherbourg, Maj. Gen. Robert Stattler, when they stormed the arsenal in the port city, one of the last centers of Nazi resistance.

Air Over Europe:

Three-Way Shuttle Bombards Reich

The first three-way shuttle bombing operation of the European war was disclosed June 28. United States 8th Air Force Fortresses took off at Russian bases, bombed a Polish Galicia oil refinery, and landed in Italy.

The Fortresses started from England June 21, participated in the record American assault against Berlin, and landed at Russian fields of the Eastern Command, United States Strategic Air Forces.

Mustangs escorted the Forts on the flight June 26 from Russia against a refinery at Drohobycz, 45 miles southwest of Lwow, in old Poland. Many explosions and fires were reported there. A few enemy planes were encountered, but they did not attack, and headquarters said all the Fortresses and their escort completed the mission. Fifteenth Air Force Mustangs from Italy joined the escort after the bombing.

The Allied aerial offensive was resumed today with a triple attack by at least 750 American heavy bombers after the RAF had hurled 1,000 planes against two key rail centers in France and rocket installations along the Channel coast during the night.

Russian Front:

Soviets Close In Upon Minsk

Supported by one of the greatest air attacks ever hurled against the Germans on the Russian front, the Red Army closed in from three directions today on Minsk, the Capital of White Russia.

Dispatches from the front said probably never before had Stormoviks (dive bombers) have been thrown with such strength and effectiveness against Nazi armored forces. Hour after hour, they were reported searching out German tanks and blasting the way for four armies converging in a great semicircle on the gateway city to Warsaw and Germany.

The northernmost of the three spearheads aimed at Minsk was composed of Gen. Ivan Bagramian's first Baltic Army and Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army. In the van of this group were the Stormoviks, fast Yak fighter planes, and medium bombers of Lieut. Gen. N. P. Papivin, General Bagramian's air commander, and Col. Gen. Timofey Kruikin, General Cherniakhovsky's aviation chief.

Two of the most astute students of aviation in the Red Air Force, these young officers were reported throwing clouds of dive bombers and medium bombers against the German ground troops and fortifications, blasting bridges and strafing communications lines over a wide area.

General Cherniakhovsky, who himself is the youngest Army general in Russia, turned westward toward Minsk after capturing Orsha and drove steadily forward. Two big obstacles were in his path—the Berezina River and the city of Borisov.

Field dispatches said that General Cherniakhovsky's advance units were less than 50 miles from Minsk and about 26 miles east of Borisov. Other units under his command were reported moving rapidly through sparsely settled lake country to the forest area farther north, where they were threatening to outflank Borisov from the northwest in conjunction with General Bagramian's troops.

This combined force, which possesses great strength as far north as positions west of the captured town of Kamen, also offered the Germans another problem. While it is only 85 miles northeast of Minsk, it is just 35 miles from the railway leading from Germany and Poland into Polotsk, 65 miles from the Latvian border and less than 100 miles from Lithuania.

The third thrust toward Minsk came from Gen. Konstantin Rokossovsky's Third White Russian Army, driving up from the southeast over the Minsk-Gomel highway and railway.

By a Staff Artist

The Front as Soviets Drive on Minsk and Mogilev
Arrows indicate main points of threefold Russian advance on Minsk and another advance on Mogilev at the eastern end of the Vitebsk salient.

Montgomery Lauds Bradley's Forces

By the Associated Press

With Montgomery's Forces in France, June 27

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Allied Ground Commander, in a message of congratulations sent to Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Commander of the American Ground Forces.

"My Dear Bradley," General Montgomery said, "I want to congratulate you personally and the whole of your forces on the capture of Cherbourg and on the operations which have led up to that capture. You have a fine army full of brave fighting men and it is a great honor to me to have such an army under my command.

"I would like you to convey my congratulations to every officer and man in your army. With such troops as we have in the Allied armies and supported as we are by the splendid work of the Allied navies, there can be only one end to this war—and that is complete victory."

Huge Red Air Unit Thrown Into Battle

A tremendous aviation force was likewise in the battle along this front.

General Rokossovsky's army has pushed ahead toward Minsk, its advancing units about 75 miles away, while other units mopped up and surrounded a group of five German divisions just southeast of Bobruisk, which is tottering, with Russians already in the streets.

The German Radio said the German garrison at Orsha had succeeded in breaking through a strong Soviet encirclement to the west and is fighting its way toward German lines. The Vitebsk garrison also is making its way toward Nazi lines, the radiocast added.

The Germans admitted the Russians had gained ground in the Bobruisk and Mogilev areas, but said the Red Army was unable to smash those Nazi defense bases.

Strong air support was thrown also into the battle for Mogilev, where Gen. Georg Fedorovich Zakharov's Second White Russian Army battled the Nazis in the city's streets.

Between Mogilev and Orsha and Orsha and Minsk, the Russians have seized numerous trains packed with tanks, guns, ammunition, and other stores, front dispatches said.

The Red Air Force is employing a new two-engined bomber, the Tupolev 2, over the entire front. It is especially useful against railways, trains, and blockhouses.

In the Far North, the Red Army continued its steady progress in Karelia and the clearing of the Murmansk - Leningrad Railway. Red Army units edged steadily toward Petrozavodsk, on Lake Onega, 185 miles northeast of Leningrad.

Italy:

Allies Capture San Vincenzo

San Vincenzo, only 32 miles below the big port of Livorno (Leghorn) on the Italian west coast, was wrested from the Germans after a house-to-house battle that lasted for several hours the night of June 27-28 and the Fifth Army was reported pushing steadily forward.

San Vincenzo had been converted into a fortress by the Nazis, who had evacuated all civilians, then erected barricades and wire entanglements in front of the defenses.

Farther inland, an American armored force continued to roll back stubborn enemy resistance and occupied the villages of Chiusdino and Travale. Chiusdino is only 17 miles southwest of Siena, key highway and communications center 31 miles below Florence.

Supported by Italian Partisans, an American infantry force bypassed, then surrounded and captured the town of Sasseta, four miles northeast of San Vincenzo, despite its defense by elements of the German 17th SS division, identified in that sector for the first time.

Limited gains were made on the east side of the Lake, where the enemy was holding Magione in force.

Five miles north of Perugia, the Eighth Army climaxed a day's hard fighting by occupying the dominating hilltops of Monte Bagnola and Monte Pacciano.

China:

Chengyang Cut Off, High Command Hints

The Chinese High Command indicates that Japanese forces have surrounded Hengyang, vital railway junction in Hunan Province. Loss of this city would be the greatest blow to China since the fall of Canton and Hankow in October, 1938.

"Severe fighting for the possession of Hengyang is now in progress on all sides of the city," said a communiqué, adding that "the city, however, is still in our hands."

With the fall of Hengyang, the way would be open for a Japanese advance on Kuwong, Provisional Capital of Kwantung, or on Kweilin, Provisional Capital of Kwangsi, from which most foreign agencies already have withdrawn or now are withdrawing.

Pacific:

New Air Unit Aids Drive on Saipan

The newly organized Allied Far Eastern Air Force, lending long-range support to Saipan's American invaders, bombed three important Japanese bases in the Caroline Islands and destroyed nine planes, Headquarters announced.

New Guinea-based Liberators, ranging over water for almost 1,000 miles, bombed Palau and Woleai airdromes and unloaded 35 tons of explosives upon Yap, northeast of Palau.

In the Marianas, about 700 miles northeast of Yap, where Americans have taken half of Saipan Island and forced an estimated 20,000 Japanese to retreat into the northern end, enemy resistance at last reports had stiffened.

Casualties:

Allies Lose 40,649 In Normandy Drive

The capture of the Normandy peninsula was achieved at a cost of 5,387 killed, Supreme Allied Headquarters announced June 28.

Total casualties of American, British, and Canadian forces in the 14 days from June 6 to 20 were 40,649, of which 23,079 were wounded and 12,183 missing.

Later figures may reduce the two-weeks total because missing men still are turning up.

In view of the difficulties involved, initial losses are little short of amazing, and better than anything else indicate the success of the elaborate Allied plan and the extent of the surprise in opening the door to the second front. They also indicate the effect of air and sea control and the effect of the terrific preliminary pounding.

The casualties were divided as follows:

British—1,842 killed; 8,599 wounded; 3,131 missing—total 13,572.

Canadian—363 killed; 1,359 wounded; 1,093 missing—total 2,815.

American—3,082 killed; 13,121 wounded; 7,959 missing—total 24,162.

It is recalled here that the British had 16,000 casualties in one day's fighting on the Somme in World War I.

Allied Engineers Speed Work On Cherbourg Harbor Repairs

By William Frye

Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 28—The fall of Cherbourg to the Allied armies was followed by beachhead reports that engineer and salvage crews already were beginning restoration of the great port, and by a prediction from the War Department that "with a few weeks the harbor will be filled with Allied shipping."

The port is the great prize of the peninsula. Where the Germans made their first and irreparable mistake, however, was in the assumption that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's forces would have to capture the port before they could supply enough troops to seize the rest of the peninsula—or capture some other port to begin a major drive elsewhere on the Continent.

It is plain now that Nazi defense plans were based on careful calculation of the supply tonnage which could be handled across beaches, without the heavy handling equipment of a port. It is equally plain that the amount General Eisenhower's forces actually were able to move across the beaches was fantastically beyond those calculations.

For three weeks, the Allies have been pouring men and supplies into the widening Normandy foothold, without the use of a seaport. So far, thirteen Allied divisions have been identified in Normandy. On the usual rough basis of one supply soldier for every combat soldier, that would mean a total of around 350,000 men. The number may well be much higher—perhaps as many as 500,000 men.

Nothing in previous military experience could have prepared the German General Staff for an amphibious operation of such staggering size and power, and the enemy staff was not prepared for it. Expecting an assault of limited size, when the invasion forces struck at Normandy, the enemy assumed that other and probably heavier attacks would come elsewhere almost immediately—perhaps near Le Havre, or at Brest, or Boulogne, or Calais.

Biak Gives U. S. Key Air Base For Drive Upon Philippines

Continued from Page 1

lishing Allied air superiority over the remaining Japanese air bases in western New Guinea, the Aroe Islands, Ceram, and the newly built enemy installations on Halmahera.

Any further drive into the southern Philippines must have flank protection. And the enemy is still camped in strength on the left flank, particularly Halmahera. Aircraft operating from Biak can go a long way toward disorganizing these left flank bases.

Thus for the moment the Southwest Pacific is primarily engaged in consolidating and reorganizing, while the Central Pacific "carries the ball." This it has done with the air co-operation of the 5th Air Force, which helped to neutralize Japanese bases in the Carolines with long-range heavy bombing.

Once American bases have been established in the Marianas, the Commanders in Chief of the Central Pacific and Southwest Pacific Forces will be roughly abreast of each other in these mutually supporting twin drives aimed ultimately, in the words of Admiral Nimitz, at securing an Allied base on the China coast.

Pressure Relieved

The interlocking nature of the two Allied offensive prongs is seen in the fact that the necessary diversion of the enemy fleet and air forces to meet the latest threat in the Marianas considerably relieves the pressure on Gen Douglas MacArthur's forces which now must prepare for the next offensive thrust.

The strategic defeat of the Japanese Navy off the Philippines last week may have a deciding effect in speeding up these offensive plans in this area.

If the recent tangle with Admiral Nimitz's task force aircraft succeeds in driving the enemy fleet further westward—and the possibility seems likely—it may permit the Southwest Pacific forces to proceed with a little less caution than was previously dictated.

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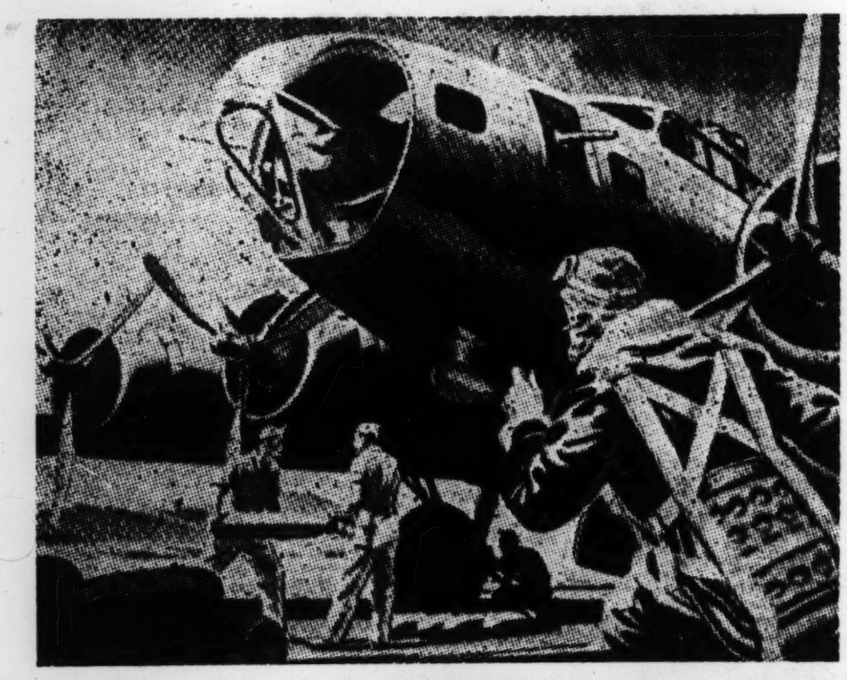

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Elizabeth Arden

'Exposé' of a War Reporter: He Knows All the Senators!

Continued from Page 1

split second. They asked me how long it took me to recognize an approaching Messerschmitt.

I had to confess I didn't know a Messerschmitt from a bat round a belfry, having spent 20 misguided years learning to recognize all the 96 Senators of the United States. Now if there were only a Senator or a Representative, what a spotter I would make.

"Here comes Martin Dies on the port bow!" I could exclaim "Let him have it with five-inch guns." Or again, "There's Bilbo spiraling for a depth bomb; let go a salvo from the forward turrets!" I was intrigued by the idea, but it roused only quiet contempt from the gunnery officers.

Wore Everything Possible

Someone in this newspaper's London office asked me what I wore when I went into battle. I like that question. It has a professional ring. I assumed my most military air and explained that I wear everything I can get my hands on. This is literally and exactly true.

The thing I liked most on the Quincy was a neat little gadget—an illuminated floating flashlight so that if you fell overboard, rescuers would pick you up. That and a whistle were the most fun. If you fall in, you blow a whistle.

Light bobs and you blow the whistle as you rise and fall in your Mae West. Of course, I didn't really want to get wet—and yet the conception had its imaginative charm.

Covered and "Stuffed"

Other things I wear when I go into battle are all the sweaters and sea jackets I can lay hands on around the middle and a steel helmet on top. But that's only beginning. There also is cotton in my ears because the post of vantage is over the forward eight-inch gun turret.

Also there's a "flash" covering. This is an affair that's something like mosquito netting that gives you the quaint appearance of a beekeeper going to rob a hive. There are gauntlets for this, too. My experience is that after a while, people tend to discard much of this attire in what I apologize for describing as the heat of battle. It just gets to be too much of a nuisance.

You keep your steel helmet if you're a correspondent because this is rather conforting for stray bits of shrapnel, and ear cotton, which you remember to take out four or five hours after the engagement, when you realize everybody's speaking in a whisper.

Sea Mirrors Action

The only other observations I have is that it is a great mistake to be at sea at all, because the water shows where the bursts are hitting. The ocean is perfect mirror of everything that comes down. One could well dispense with this. Vessels in Rear Admiral Morton L. Deyo's task force that bombarded Cherbourg seemed occasionally to be in a rainstorm. Some of the fragments weren't so funny either at the time, I recall.

One curious thing is the extent to which emotional weariness comes to your rescue if you have something to do. After a while, it all gets to such a point that you just can't be bothered any more.

One of the photographers on U. S. destroyer Hamilton, which had been practically walking on the beach, so close was it to the shore batteries, finally had all the pictures his papers could use provided his ship got through it anyway. So he crawled inside a forward-gun turret and went to sleep. Even the noise of his own guns didn't bother him.

In the long, intolerable suspense and final culmination of D-Day, I found myself after a while in the same plight. I went down into my cabin and read Sir Walter Scott's "Red Gauntlet."

Nothing to Do

On the other hand, I can imagine nothing more agonizing at first than having nothing to do. I was told of a young sailor, perhaps 17, who was on the damage-control crew and had sat inside one ship while blows hammered around, waiting for something to repair. Nothing turned up. He couldn't control himself fully, try heroically as he might.

If the kid merely had had some familiar action to keep him busy, like taking reporter's notes or shooting a gun, he would have been all right.

As I say, the easiest job of a war correspondent is getting the story. Getting it back to the home office is where the real anguish begins. But I must deal with that in another article.

Americans in Cherbourg

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps Radio

Tanks and Infantry Line Port City's Streets

American tanks, leading infantrymen, with other troops standing in doorways, advance through the streets of Cherbourg just before official announcement of the fall of the Normandy port after a bitter four-day battle. Associated Press Photographer Horace Cort, with the wartime still-picture, made this picture. Inset: Supreme Allied Headquarters has announced Maj. Gen. Joseph Lawton Collins as a corps commander of American forces in France. General Collins is a veteran of the Guadalcanal fighting, and later led a division in the Munda campaign on New Georgia Island.

Two Victorious Allied Fronts Offer Contrast in War Strategy

Continued from Page 1

operations in Normandy and those in Russia is heightened by a statement in an official communiqué today announcing that an Allied advance in the Caen area has taken place on a four-mile front.

The Soviet drive on the contrary appears to be extended over at least a 100-mile line. The Russians claim to have surrounded in Bobruisk alone five German divisions—equivalent to the total number of German divisions so far put out of action by the Allies in Normandy.

Operations Are Complementary

Such comparison, however, is regarded at the Supreme Headquarters as misleading. Operations in Russia and in Northern Europe are complementary, not competitive. And when the essentially different amphibious nature of the Normandy front is taken into consideration, along with the fact that the British and Americans are also conducting a major front in Italy, the over-all European war picture falls into something closer to proper perspective.

About 40 per cent of the total German land forces are now being engaged by the British, American, and Allied armies in Southern and Western Europe, according to estimates at invasion headquarters, as against some 60 per cent facing the Soviets in the East.

Probably an even greater proportion—almost half—of Hitler's Panzer divisions are either fighting the British and Americans in France and Italy or being held in reserve for use in these sectors.

Ports Soon Readied

The capture of Cherbourg might be said with only slight exaggeration to double the threat of further invasion landings which the German High Command must now prepare to meet.

As soon as the ports have been rendered usable—and experience in the Mediterranean has shown that it doesn't take very long—almost all the beach landing craft of all kinds and sizes which hitherto have been necessary to reinforce and supply the British, American, and Canadian armies in Normandy beachhead will be released for duties elsewhere, their job of carrying over reinforcements and supplies being taken over by bigger ships which can land their cargoes directly on the Cherbourg quays.

Thus Cherbourg's fall not only means that Gen. Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt is bound to face far stronger forces soon in Normandy itself, but is confronted with the double threat of additional landings which he now knows cannot be met by a garrison force of the type and size encountered in the Normandy beachhead.

Gateway to Minsk

It is with this picture of actual and potential operations on an ever-growing scale both in the South and West of Europe that present offensives on the Russian front must be compared if comparison is to be correct.

This in no way detracts from the immense strategic importance of the latest Russian successes which are fully recognized and welcomed most warmly at SHAEF.

The capture of Orsha when completed by the Russian seizure of Mogilev and Bobruisk will open the way to the key German defense town of Minsk, which, in turn, is the gateway to Northern Poland and the Baltic States.

Stubborn Resistance

In this respect it is roughly comparable to Caen on the Normandy front, whose capture by the Allies would pull out the main peg of German defenses in this section of Western France.

Its strategic importance to the Germans is fully shown by their particularly stubborn resistance.

But General Montgomery's forces continue to make good progress despite this strong opposition. They have now cut the main road and railway between Villers Bocage and Caen, and, according to latest reports, have reached the edge of the high open country southwest of Caen between the rivers Odon and Orne where decisive armored battles are likely to develop in the near future.

U. S. Advisers To Persia Quit Finance Mission

TEHERAN, June 28 (Reuter)—Dr. Arthur Millspaugh and his mission of 18 American financial advisers who went to Persia to reorganize Persia's finances and administer them for the next five years, have resigned.

In a letter to Mohammed Malagha Saed, Persian Prime Minister, Dr. Millspaugh alleged that the Persian Government, by withholding assistance to and support of the mission, had delayed and hampered its work.

Mohammed Saed replied that the Persian Government was prepared to consider the resignations of the mission a misunderstanding, and invited Dr. Millspaugh to discuss the matter.

[On June 2, the United States sent a firm note to the Persian Government demanding the stoppage of a press campaign against Dr. Millspaugh. Demands were made that he should relinquish his office of economic and food supply adviser and retain only that of director general of finance.]

G. I. Film Favorites Get 'Fuzzy Wuzzy' 'Oscar'

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., June 28 (AP)—G. I. versions of Academy "Oscars" were presented today to film players Greer Garson and Humphrey Bogart and to Warner Brothers studio on behalf of the fighting men of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific Command.

The statuettes were of a "Fuzzy Wuzzy" or native of New Guinea, and were presented on an Army hour radiocast. Jack L. Warner accepted the studio's award, voted to Warners by the soldiers for the film "Casablanca." Miss Garson and Mr. Bogart got the statuettes for being currently the favorite film players of the Southwest Pacific troops.

The awards were made by Lieut. Col. Joseph McMicking, member of General MacArthur's staff.

Draft Chief's Son Joins Up

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Gilbert R. Hershey, son of Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, and a former West Point cadet, was sworn in yesterday as a private in the Marines and sent to Parris Island, S. C., for boot training.

Illinois Park Given To Ravinia Association

RAVINIA PARK, Ill., June 28 (AP)—Percy B. Eckhart, Chairman of the Ravinia Festival Association, announced last night that Ravinia Park, for nine years the scene of summer festivals of symphonic music, is being deeded to the Association by Mrs. Elsie S. Eckstein, widow of Louis Eckstein, Chicago publisher who first brought opera to the Park in 1919.

The announcement was made at the Festival's opening concert of the Chicago Orchestra, conducted by Pierre Monteux, permanent Conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra.

Army-Navy Book Supply

The Army and Navy have bought more than 10,000,000 books for leisure-time reading.

Allied Operations in Normandy Linked to Outcome Near Caen

Continued from Page 1

achieved under the worst weather conditions.

With command of sea and air in Allied keeping, any idea of German counterattack to regain lost ground in the Cotentin Peninsula is out of the question, and the matter of chief interest now is how Field Marshal Rommel will try to stop, or at least delay General Montgomery's activities.

"Sealing Off" Impractical

There has been talk of Field Marshal Rommel attempting to seal off the Allies in the Cotentin Peninsula, but close inspection of this project immediately discloses its impracticability.

To seal off the Peninsula Field Marshal Rommel would have to hold a line—not necessarily continuously on account of the boggy nature of the country—from the area of Caen to the sea at some point in the Gulf of St. Malo. His defensive position would thus stretch over some 70 to 80 miles of country.

Have we any guide as to the number of troops which would be required for such an operation?

Fortunately fighting in Italy gave us a clue because that was the approximate extent of Field Marshal Gen Albert von Kesselring's defensive front on the day that Gen. Sir Harold Alexander launched the great offensive which has led him past Rome to the latitude of Elba.

Well, we know now that troops at Field Marshal Kesselring's disposal were insufficient to halt the cosmopolitan forces under General Alexander despite the fact that he had been preparing his positions for many months and had ideal defensive countryside in which to site them.

Different Terrain

We also now that Field Marshal Kesselring had under his command 26 divisions, 19 of which were employed in forward positions at one time or another to try and stem the Allied advance.

Now let us transfer these facts to fit the Norman landscape. The countryside is nothing like as suited for defense as the peaks and passes of the Apennines, and we can at least assume that Field Marshal Rommel would not succeed with less troops in a task which has proved too much for Field Marshal Kesselring.

It follows therefore that Field Marshal Rommel would require at least 26 divisions to bottle up General Montgomery in the Cotentin Peninsula.

What are the chances that he will get them?

In my view none. A month ago it was estimated that the Germans had some 50 to 55 divisions in the whole of France and the Low Countries, and these not only had to watch a long coast line, but had to find local and strate- reserves for counterstrokes.

s it likely that Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, who commands all the German troops in France and the Low Countries, will let Field Marshal Rommel have approximately half of them to commit to the fight before he has identified more Allied formations and has made up his mind whether or not any other landing is to be expected?

Field Marshal Rommel will, of course, try to delay General Montgomery's forward movement, and to do this he will fight to the finish to retain his position around Caen, where General Montgomery has already started his new offensive.

Millionaire Park Founder Sells Candy Bars at Booth

HERSHEY, Pa., June 28 (AP)—The candy booth in Hershey Park was unattended and customers were waiting, so an elderly man took over and sold four nickel bars before the clerk returned.

It was then that the customers learned they'd been waited on by the millionaire founder of the Park, chocolate magnate Milton S. Hershey.

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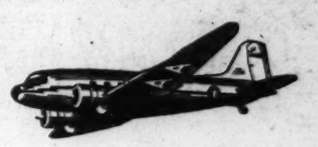

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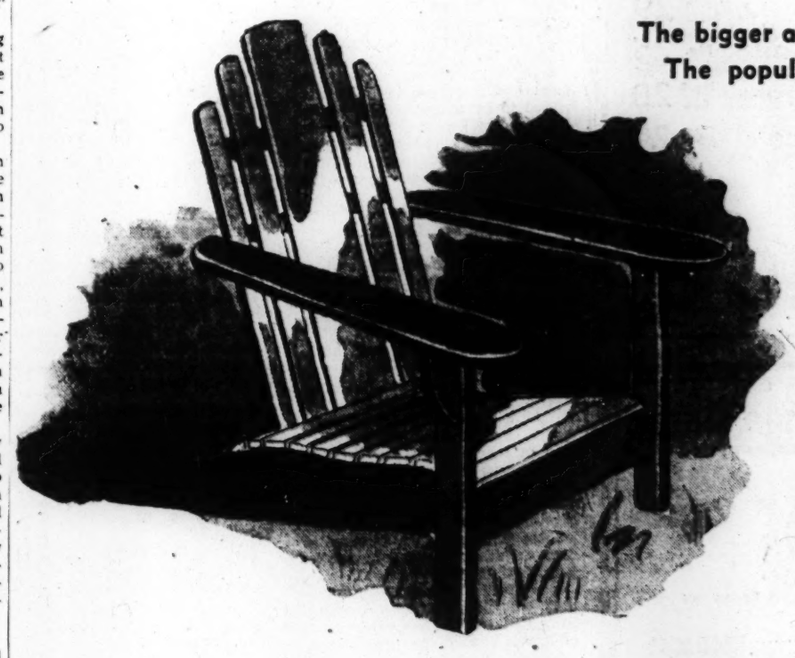

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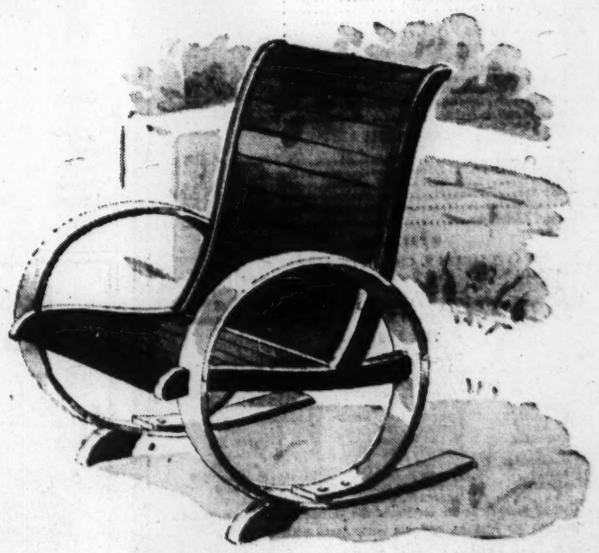

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Hoover Links Freedom to Ouster of New Deal

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP)—A condensed text of Herbert Hoover's address last night before the Republican national convention follows, in part:

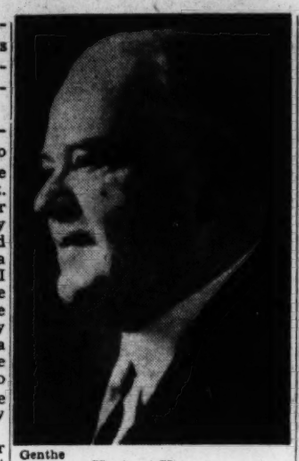
By whatever failures of statesmanship the world was brought to this ghastly second World War, the realistic fact is that we are in it. There is only one way out of war—that is, to win it. And victory will come again to our armies and fleets, for the sons of America do not quit. By winning the war I mean absolute victory over the enemy armies. Any compromise with Hitler or Tojo will destroy all hope of either freedom or a lasting peace. That is our pledge to these thousands of our men who are dying in the islands of the Pacific and upon the fields of Italy and France.

We are fighting not alone for for preservation of freedom, but also for the moral and spiritual foundations of civilization.

Recently a canvass was made among youth, both in the armed forces and on the home front to learn what sort of a world they wanted after this war. I may tell you:

They want a home with a family, a dog, and an automobile. They want the security and self-respect of a job. They want to be free to choose their own jobs and not to be ordered to them by a bureaucrat. They want to prove their own worth and have the rewards of their own efforts.

At each of the great rallies of our Party in 1936, in 1940 and today in 1944 I have been called to speak upon the encroachments and the dangers to freedom in our country. Each time I knew even before I spoke that our people would not believe that the impairment of freedom could happen here. Yet each subsequent four years has shown those warnings to have been too reserved, too cautious.



Genthe

Herbert Hoover

Hails youth as guardian of nation's freedom.

Destination Foreseeable

The reason why these warnings have been accurate is simple. From the beginning the New Deal in a milder form has followed the tactics of European revolutions which have gone before. The direction being set, the destination is not difficult to foresee.

The violent forms of these European revolutions all have certain methods in common. They seek to destroy every safeguard of personal liberty and justice. Their method was to create centralized government and a single political party. Purge was their political weapon. Their economic system is regimentation through coercion by bureaucracy. Their faith is the negation of Christianity—that the end justifies the means. Their strategy is to make public opinion by falsehood and to destroy opposition by assassination of character through smearing. . . .

With the blessing of the Attorney General the Communists and the fellow travelers are spending vast sums to re-elect this regime. Would they spend their money to support the freedom of men?

We all recognize that to win this war many liberties must temporarily be suspended at home. We have had to accept much dictatorship of bureaucracy. We must adopt some of the very practices against which we are fighting. In former wars we had no fear of such temporary suspension of liberty. Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson believed in freedom of men.

Long before the war in an address on Jan. 3, 1936, Mr. Roosevelt recounted how he had "built up new instruments of public power" which could "provide shackles for the liberties of the people" in any other hands. Freedom is not promoted by shackles in anybody's hands.

I need not remind you of the steady invasion of states' rights; the packing of the courts; the dictation to Congress; the constant proof that executive officials arrogate unlawful authority. . . .

The price of freedom is not only vigilance as to rights and their safeguards. It also requires vision and action to keep freedom in step with social and economic change that would restrict it.

There is little real freedom for citizens, who, because of forces beyond their control must go hungry, cold, sick or ignorant. From the very beginning the faith of America has been that we were our brother's keeper. In earlier time that responsibility was attended to by neighbors, by counties, by municipalities. Many years ago the state governments began to assume a larger part in these responsibilities. In recent years the Federal Government has assumed a part of the burden in education, public health and by various experiments in old-age pensions and unemployment insurance. But if these services are to bear their full fruit of freedom they must be cleared of politics and discrimination. . . .

The vast majority of both business and labor leaders are honest and patriotic. We cannot, however, permit even a small minority of arrogant and irresponsible business leaders to dominate the freedom of men through monopolies, unfair treatment of labor and maniuplation of elections. Neither can we have even a small minority of arrogant and irresponsible labor leaders dominating the freedom of men, dictating who can have jobs and manipulating elections.

The truly American concept is that we shall maintain freedom from such abuses by a government of law instead of by the whimsicalities of men or the regimentation of men. . . .

An imperative problem in freedom is rising before us in the transition from war economy to peace economy. . . .

We must begin now to make the blueprints of this transition. . . . Already the New Dealers have planned a large number of trojan horses labeled "liberalism" and "freedom" stuffed with a mixture of totalitarian economics and with doubtful statistics. The easiest task of government is to suppress individuals, subject them to bureaucracy and subsidize them to lean on governments—or a political party. . . .

New World Pattern

Already during this war we are making the mold in which the new world will be cast. Some of these shapes are already beginning to emerge:

1. It is obvious that the hot fires of nationalism are rising out of the emotions of this war just as they do from every war. The Communist internationalism of Russia has been driven out by the nationalist aspiration to free mother Russia and expand the empire. Other United Nations are demanding the independent resumption of their possessions. Mr. Churchill has stated that he did not become His Majesty's Prime Minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire. I am sure that if the Republican Party comes to power it will not be to liquidate either the economic welfare or the independence of the United States.

2. It is obvious from the rise of nationalism that ideas of world super-government, no matter how idealistic, are already dead from these cold blasts of realism. . . .

3. It is obvious that three great dominant centers of power will emerge from this war—that is, the United States, Britain, Russia—and possibly China as a fourth. And France will some day return as a major power.

4. It is obvious that there must be some sort of world organization to preserve peace. It is proposed that, like the League of Nations, it shall have a general assembly representing all peaceful nations and a council in which the great centers of power have a permanent part. If the general assembly is not to be a mere debating society, it should be split into three divisions—one for Europe, one for Asia, and one for the Western Hemisphere. And each region should be given the primary responsibility for peace in its area before the central council is called upon. . . .

5. It is obvious that there must be a long transition period from war to stable peace. . . .

6. It is obvious that the great centers of power in Washington, London, and Moscow will dominate these vital political and economic settlements no matter what peace-preserving machinery is set up. Their approach to these settlements must be that of trustee for all nations not their selfish interests. . . .

7. It should be obvious that there can be no lasting peace unless the productivity of the world be restored. That can come only by exertion from within nations and from political settlements which give them a chance. The United States must furnish food to thousands of starving towns and cities ravaged by the enemy. We should have long since been feeding the undernourished children, for compassion is not dead in America. The United States can be helpful to all mankind, but it is certain we cannot finance a world WPA.

8. It is obvious the American people have but one purpose in this war. We want to live in peace. . . . We want no territory except some Pacific island bases that will protect the United States. . . .

The Meaning of Freedom

But we do want the freedom of nations from the domination of others, call it be whatever name we will—liberation of peoples, self-government or just restored sovereignty. . . .

The ideal of freedom for other peoples lies deep in American history and the American heart. It did not rise from Woodrow Wilson's 14 points nor from the Atlantic Charter. It was embedded in the heart of the American people by the suffering and sacrifice with which they won their own independence.

Without this spiritual impulse of freedom for others we would not have engaged in a single one of these wars. Never has there been a time when we could not defend our own independence. Had we not been concerned with the freedom of China, we would not have been attacked at Pearl Harbor. Only because freedom was in jeopardy in all Europe are we making this gigantic effort.

Therefore, the American people are not likely to welcome any settlements which do not include the independence of Poland as well as every other country which desires to be free from alien domination. . . .

It is obvious that the United States will emerge from this war the strongest military, and thus political, power in the world. Our power to bring freedom to the world must not be frittered away. . . .

During the past month Forrest Davis has published a circumstantial account of the Teheran conference. It is said to have been authorized. It has not been denied. It relates President Roosevelt's new peace method, called by him, the Great Design. A peace method under this same name, the Great Design, was proposed by Henry the Fourth, a French monarch, some 350 years ago. It has some similarities to Mr. Roosevelt's idea. . . .

Basis of Peace

So far as these published descriptions go this method is power politics and balance-of-power diplomacy. That is not the diplomacy of freedom. And worse still apparently the United States is to furnish the balance between Britain and Russia. If that be the case you may be sure that we will sooner or later gain the enmity of both of them. The basis of lasting peace for America must be friendship of nations not brokerage of power politics.

There may have been no political commitments at Teheran. But certainly since that conference we have seen a series of independent actions by Russia which seem to be the negative of restored sovereignty to certain peoples. Certainly the Atlantic Charter has been sent to the hospital for major amputations of freedom among nations. . . .

Under our form of government the President cannot speak either for the Congress or the conclusions of American public opinion. The only way for America to succeed in foreign relations is by open declaration of policies. They must first have seasoned consideration and public understanding. These do not come by secret diplomacy. . . .

Nothing contributed more to the tragedy of Versailles than the suspicion and misunderstandings which arose when the heads of states sought to persuade and beguile each other in secret. . . .

Direct conferences by heads of state and their military leaders on military questions are useful. But under our institutions and our public opinion negotiation in political matters with our allies should be conducted by Secretaries of State. The President of the United States is far more influential delivering considered judgments from the White House. The voice from that pulpit is far more potent than any beguilement in private conversation in some foreign city, or any personal power diplomacy.

President Wilson also had a "great design" most of which was lost by the blandishments and pressures of personal negotiation. Every thinking American views with great apprehension a repetition of 1919.

America needs a change in administration to get out of personal power diplomacy. . . .

In every generation youth presses forward toward achievement. . . .

And may I say this to youth. You have a great material heritage. But you have even a greater heritage. That is a heritage of religious faith of morals and of liberty. There is no problem which confronts the nation that you cannot solve within this framework.

You in your own manner can lead our people away from the jungle of disorderly, cynical, and bitter ideas, the topsy-turvy confusions, the hopelessness and lack of faith and defeatism that have haunted this nation over these dozen years. You can lead our nation back to unity of purpose again.

Hits New Deal

Associated Press

Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce

Speaker at Republican National Convention.

Mrs. Luce Asks Fair Play For 'G. I. Joes and Jims'

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP)—The text of the speech by Representative Clare Boothe Luce of Connecticut to the Republican national convention follows, in part:

Plainly the honor of speaking to you in this hour so fraught with consequence has come to me because I am a woman. Through one woman's voice our Party seeks to honor the millions of American women in war-supporting industries, the millions in Red Cross work, and the thousands upon thousands in civil service, in hospital and canteen and volunteer work. Our Party honors the women in the armed services and our truly noble Army and Navy nurses. . . .

And yet, I know and you know that American women do not wish their praises sung as women any more than they wish political pleas made to them as women. . . . They feel no differently about the inefficiency, abusiveness, evasion, self-seeking, and personal whim in the management of the nation's business, which are little by little distorting our democracy into a dictatorial bumbledom. . . .

If today you asked (G. I.) Joe, in the heat of battle, why he wanted to get to Berlin and Tokyo, why he wanted to keep America, America, you might get a very unexpected and sobering answer. He'd say that the biggest reason was that he wanted to vindicate the avenge G. I. Jim. . . . Jim was the fellow who lived next door to you. But "he shall return no more to his house, neither shall his place know him any more." . . .

We are come together here to nominate a President who will make sure that Jim's sacrifice shall not prove useless in the years that lie ahead.

We know that this war was in the making everywhere in the world after 1918. In the making here, too. Might not skilfull and determined American statesmanship have helped to unmake it all through the 30's? or, when it was clear to our Government that it was too late to avert war, might not truthful and fearless leadership have prepared us better for it in material and in morale, in arms and in aims? These are bitter questions. And the answers to bitter questions belong to time's perspective.

Being human, we Republicans are partisan. But being partisan, we risk being unjust if we try to answer these questions in days so fateful. But this, even as partisans, we dare say: The last 12 years have not been Republican years. Maybe Republican Presidents during the 20's were overconfident that sanity would prevail abroad. But it was not a Republican President who dealt with the visibly rising menaces of Hitler and Mussolini and Hirohito. Ours was not the Administration that promised young Jim's mother and father and neighbors and friends economic security and peace. Yes, peace.

No Republican President gave these promises which were kept to their ears, but broken to their hearts. For this terrible truth cannot be denied: These promises which were given by a Government that was elected again and again and again because it made them, lie quite as dead as young Jim lies now. Jim was the heroic heir of the unheroic Roosevelt decade: A decade of confusion and conflict that ended in war. . . .

But Jim did not complain too much about his Government. Sure, mistakes, awful mistakes, had been made by his Government. But Jim figured that anybody can make mistakes. Maybe his friends and neighbors had made them, too. How could his friends and neighbors tell that they had been going for some promises that could not, or should not, be kept? How could they tell that some of them were never spoken to be kept? Maybe they'd have talked differently, voted differently, if they'd known all the facts. But maybe they wouldn't. Anyway, Jim has taken the rap for everyone from the man in the White House down to the man in the house around the corner. And it was O. K. with him. . . .

Jim knew that Washington so loved his country and the institutions that he helped to author, that he refused more than two terms. That was a tradition Washington's spirit never saw broken at any President-making gathering until it was broken by the man who promised in this very city 12 years ago that "happy days are here again," who promised peace, yes, peace, to Jim's mother and father.

But Jim knows why Washington is calm even so. Why? Well, Washington knows better today than he knew a century and a half ago, that no one man can save our nation's institutions. And no one man can wreck them. He knows that the people alone can save or destroy their country's institutions. But free men always have another chance to make their own history, because, in peace or in war, free men must always choose their President. Among free men a political choice is inescapable. Even those who refuse to choose and stay home from the polls, make a choice: they choose not to choose. This is the noble paradox of a republic. . . .

Let the next convention that meets point to Joe's home-coming with foreboding. Let another party call Joe, who has saved us, "the terrible problem of the returned veteran." Another candidate, not ours, can hold Joe's return as an economic club over the heads of the people. We are Americans! We say, "Joe, we welcome you. So hurry home, Joe, by way of Berlin and Tokyo. We need you to build this great America!"

Sidelights at the Republican Convention

Continued from Page 1

cestors were the address to the people—very generalized statements of Party principles—prepared by the congressional caucuses which for some decades nominated presidential candidates. Some of the early conventions did not bother to give their candidates anything to stand on. The Whigs won in 1848 without a platform.

The first Roosevelt is credited with the story that when he waited to present himself to a station crowd on a Pullman platform, his porter objected: "Shucks, Mr. President, a platform ain't nothing to stand on; its meant to git in on."

Unnoticed among the swarms of Republicans at the Stevens Hotel is the industrious staff of the Democratic National Committee at work on the 21st floor getting ready for their own version of a nominating convention.

But don't make the mistake of thinking that the Democrats aren't noticing the Republicans. For them, this is a giant dress rehearsal of their own performance, scheduled for July 19. **Steadham Aeker**, a good Southern Democrat who has staged the giant Birmingham and Newark air shows, is a wise Democratic Convention Manager.

"I never miss a session of the Republican Convention," he says in his amiable way. "Mr. Hallanan, the Republican Chairman of Arrangements, has been very kind—has given me permission to see their setup from top to bottom. Of course we intend to extend every courtesy to them at our convention. We've already set aside their badges."

Quite frankly, Mr. Acker goes to the Republican Convention looking for what the engineers call "bugs" in the machine. Whenever he finds something working not quite smoothly, he makes a note of it with a view to correcting the situation in his own convention. The interest of the other members of the Democratic staff is less professional. They attend sessions just to see the show, they say quite frankly. They have had no trouble getting tickets. The Republicans have looked after them.

For some reason that native Chicagoans never are able to fathom, most visitors here always want to see right off the famous stockyards. Folks here for the convention were no different—that is at first. Some of them changed their minds when the wind changed Monday. The yards are southwest of the downtown "loop" district. The wind bore down from the southwest. Enough said: Some extreme partisans insist it was a trick of the New Deal Chicago machine.

Chicagoans, many of whom have themselves never been to the stockyards, overlooking the slur on their Democratic Mayor Edward J. Kelly, were quick to note that it is seldom that the wind blows from that direction, and that the city is really a clean and vigorously refreshing spot.

James Garfield Stewart, Mayor of Cincinnati, Ohio, Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, who was to nominate Governor Bricker today, is the glad-handingest, back-slappingest, poetry-recitingest executive in the nation. He is big and handsome and genial. He is the epitome of the official greeter—the model, in fact as well as in theory, of the kind of city executive some declare is needed to make the city-manager system effective. Let the professional city manager run the town, they say. Let the mayor keep folks happy, give out the keys to the city, and do the greetings and boosting, and generally representing. He can be more than just a figurehead.

Anyway, that's what Jim Stewart is, and has been for some years. He's the "king" in Cincinnati. The City Manager is the "prime minister." Jim Stewart knows and not only recites, he "delivers." Poetry. All kinds, but mostly classical. Some of it obscure and unknown. No speech he makes, hardly a conversation, is not punctuated by bits from Shakespeare or Shelley, sometimes the Bible.

Mrs. James A. Farley isn't the only convention visitor with Democratic connections. Mayor Kelly of Chicago, tower of Rooseveltian strength, has sat with a condescendingly friendly and knowing smile through several sessions. Notably imperturbable at least in mien, he remained so at moments of high Republican glee over remarks from the speakers' rostrum designed to castigate the President and his "big-city machines."

Argentines Arrest 30 Allied Aliens

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 28 (AP) — The English-language newspaper Southern Star reported yesterday that Argentine authorities had arrested during the past few days more than 30 citizens of the United Nations, most of whom were released after lengthy questioning.

Stanley Ross, Associated Press correspondent, was among those detained, the newspaper said in its dispatch quoting private sources. It added that Argentine authorities failed to give any reason for the arrests.

Most of those arrested, the Southern Star said, were "members of the Inter-Allied Committee in Argentina, including its President and organizer, Merwin F. Ryan, a British subject and General Manager of the Pacific Railway."

Others detained besides Mr. Ross and Mr. Ryan included David Hamwee, British Secretary of the Committee, which is a nonprofit organization helping the Allied war effort, Isabel Ewing, an Englishwoman, Sam Pekelharing, a Dutchman working for the United Press, and S. S. Smith and Dr. Peter Laqueur, also Dutch subjects. The newspaper said that Dr. Laqueur, Mr. Ryan, and Mr. Hamwee still were under arrest while the others had been released.

Revitalized Religion Held Hope of Postwar World

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 28 (AP)—Revitalized religion which will improve the character of humanity is the only hope of solving the greatest problems of the postwar world, Dr. James Gordon Gilkey, minister of the Old South Congregationalist Church, Springfield, Mass., told the Friends' General Conference here last night.

Analyzing the postwar world as the culmination of four major serial changes already in process throughout the world, the speaker declared that the next 10 years will witness rapid advancement of a determined effort by all governments to raise living standards of the masses, the disappearance of a great deal of inherited private wealth, a steady enlargement of the power of centralized government and a steady drift in the direction of some form of international organization to maintain peace.

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United States Government Securities	42,303,000.00
Municipal Bonds	2,289,080.60
Railroad Bonds	7,328,000.00
Public Utility Bonds	2,213,940.00
Industrial and Other Bonds	336,000.00
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate (Less Reserves)	8,449,821.56
Loans to Depositors secured by their Deposits	64,243.51
Collateral Loans	6,000.00
Banking House	100,000.00
Other Real Estate (Less Reserves)	379,564.53
Other Assets	1.00
Total Assets	$66,626,397.02

LIABILITIES

Savings Deposits	$60,228,608.99
Christmas and Victory Club Deposits	549,229.50
Other Liabilities	116,740.49
General Reserve	500,000.00
Surplus	5,231,818.04
Total Liabilities	$66,626,397.02

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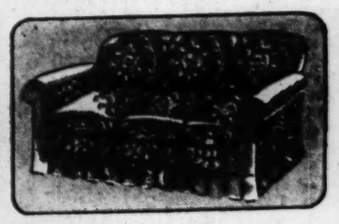

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Republicans Pick Dewey As Candidate

Continued from Page 1

the cause for which I have tried to stand.

"I am personally more interested—and this comes from the depths of my heart this morning; personally, I am more interested in defeating the New Deal philosophy of absolutism which is threatening Americans today; I am more interested in defeating that than I am ever of being President of these United States.

Praise for Dewey

"I understood as you do that it is the overwhelming desire of this convention to nominate a great, vigorous, fighting young American—the noble, the dramatic and the appealing Governor of the great State of New York, Thomas E. Dewey."

There were cries of "no" as the Governor continued:

"What a magnificent job he (Dewey) has done as Governor.

"He understands not only domestic issues, but their involvement in international issues. The relationships of the world tomorrow are going to be more trying than ever before.

"Tom Dewey will become the gallant leader of the Republican hosts which free America and return America to the Republican democracy next January."

Senator Bricker thanked the Ohio delegation for its support, saying:

"I am asking them not to present my name to this convention, but to cast their vote along with the host of friends which I have here for Thomas E. Dewey for President of the United States."

Blistery Speech

In a blasting, blistery nomination speech, Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska called upon the Republican Party to embrace as its nominee and the country to elect as its President "this youthful, vigorous, dynamic, confident, inspiring spokesman of the future."

The nomination which Mr. Dewey lost in 1940 despite his hardest campaigning to get it was his without visibly lifting a finger.

The delegates who dropped away from him like toppled dominoes four years ago today are falling into the arms of the "draft-Dewey" managers—and the prize was his by acclamation.

Unexpectedly and, to most of the delegates, regrettably, the vice-presidential running mate will not be Gov. Earl Warren of California, who suddenly and decisively has taken himself out of the race.

However, Governor Bricker, to whom Dewey managers have extended the welcoming hand, will accept the running-mate nomination, his floor manager, Representative Clarence J. Brown of Ohio, said he "believed."

Before the scheduled nomination of the Midwest Governor for President, Ed. Schorr, Ohio State Republican Chairman, announced that Governor Bricker would be nominated for the second spot by Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania.

The machinery for the presidential choice moved rapidly. Representative Joseph Martin of Massachusetts, Permanent Chairman, after endless raps of the gavel, finally called the convention to order and Alabama—priority of the state alphabet—by gracious prearrangement yielded to Nebraska.

"There are now 26 Republican wartime governors," exclaimed Mr. Griswold—and he is one of them. "In these states, the people did not change horses, they changed vehicles."

"For times like these in a stream like this, transportation by horse is not good enough."

"The American people have common sense. They have been around. When they want to go places, when they want to get ashore quickly, trust them to get off the horse and take a speed boat."

"The American people want a Republican victory in November, not for the sake of the Party, but for the good of the nation," the Governor continues, shouting down the cheers with difficulty.

"They want youth instead of decadence, vigor instead of complacency, vision instead of cynicism, integrity instead of double-dealing, seriousness of purpose instead of flippancy, faith instead of defeatism.

Dewey Demonstration

"In short, the American people want a leadership which can master their difficulties and revive their hopes.

"The Republican Party can furnish that leadership and I know whereof I speak."

And the whole convention knows whom he spoke of, and another almost nonstop Dewey demonstration was underway.

"The Republican Party knows the value of teamwork," Governor Griswold gets going again. "Republican leadership will restore teamwork to the nation.

"This convention is about to name the captain of that team. It is not my function to name that captain. I am here only to be the voice of the great mass of the people who know what they want and as a result have turned to this man."

And why did Governor Griswold like Mr. Dewey for the Republican nominee and why did he believe the nation will like him, too? He answered, and the delegates roared their approval: delegates roar their approval:

He believes in putting crooks in jail—whether they are Democratic crooks or Republican crooks.

"People said you could not smash rackets in New York. He smashed them.

"They said you could not break the alliance between corrupt politics and crime. He broke it.

"They said you could not convict a politician like Tammany's Jimmy Hines. Well, in spite of his White House connections, Jimmy Hines today is in Sing Sing.

"What a house cleaning this nation needs and what a man to do the job."

With the convention on its feet, with delegates standing on chairs, Governor Griswold resonantly concludes on one of the keynotes of the campaign-to-be: "The past will have its spokesman in this campaign. I give to you, as the nominee of the Republican Party, the spokesman of the future: Thomas E. Dewey."

Warren Withdraws

And thus the G. O. P. is ready to plunge into the midst of a fateful war election and to challenge the fourth term on a platform pledged to carry America into a system of world security and to end the "excessive federalism" of 12 years of the New Deal.

But the sudden, forthright, and apparently irrevocable withdrawal of Gov. Earl Warren of California from the Vice-Presidential race has added not only an element of some surprise to the ticket but it has introduced a factor of some concern, from the Republican standpoint, to the Presidential campaign itself.

The convention learned this morning that the Dewey managers are throwing their support to Governor Bricker for the Vice-Presidency, but the circumstances of Mr. Warren's decisive removal of himself appears to direct, however unintentionally, a certain criticism against the propriety of wartime governors leaving their unfulfilled state responsibilities behind them.

Governor Warren said frankly that he could not accept a place on the national ticket because it was his duty to complete his term of office and because, "having assumed obligations to the people of my State," he must discharge them.

"I have to live with my conscience," Governor Warren told his California delegation in communicating his decision to them, "and my conscience tells me to discharge my obligations to my State."

The fact that Governor Dewey will have served only two years of his four-year elected term in Albany, N. Y., when he is being called by his Party to leave New York to campaign for the Presidency is completely defensive in the judgment of his supporters and many others, but Governor Warren's strong emphasis on the reasons for his opposite decision came at rather unwelcome and, probably, unpropitious moment.

But the convention takes Mr. Warren's word as final and the New York delegation has turned its favored glance upon Governor Bricker whom J. Russel Sprague now has hailed as "having all the qualifications for the Vice-Presidency and in whose nomination as Mr. Dewey's running mate he and his colleagues would gladly join."

Foreign Plank Adopted

The Party's foreign-policy plank supporting large-scale international co-operation but without any precise commitment to enforce the peace—a plank criticized by 17 of the G. O. P. governors and Wendell Willkie as too vague—is now buttressed by former President Hoover's more detailed blueprint for League of United Nations "which will be more than a mere debating society."

Mr. Hoover's counsel last night was that a "general assembly representing all peaceful nations" be set up and that it should be split into three grand divisions—one for Europe, one for Asia, and one for the Western Hemisphere.

The platform as a whole leaves the 17 outspoken governors faithful and determined Party supporters but by no means completely enthusiastic about official policy, and on a variety of major issues appears to contravene the purposes which Mr. Willkie has so stoutly championed as to leave substantial doubt whether the 1940 nominee will feel he can support the ticket.

The platform failed to identify what it meant by "peace forces" it would have the nations direct against aggression. It stressed sovereignty; it opposed joining a world state without defining what it was opposing; finally, after he had won in subcommittee, it turned down former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas as far as any forthright advocacy of lower tariffs was concerned.

These are all points which find appreciable divisions of opinion within the ranks of the Party and which seem almost automatically to rule out any decisive appeal from Mr. Willkie to his independent following in the country.

But such matters are not at this moment ruffling the determined harmony of this convention although they will concern the Republican presidential campaign itself when it begins to get seriously under way.

In its major declarations on domestic policy, the G. O. P. platform:

Guarantees to support the fullest stable employment through private enterprise.

Pledges itself to avoid federalization of Government activities to the end that our states, schools, and cities shall be free.

Favors the extension of the existing old-age insurance and unemployment-insurance systems to all employees not already covered.

Approves Federal aid to states "to make medical and hospital service available to those in need," but without "disturbing doctor-patient relationship or socializing medicine."

Makes an alluring gesture to labor by condemning the "freezing of wage rates at arbitrary levels."

"Accepts the purposes" — a phrase which probably will be unsatisfactory to labor—of all the social legislation enacted during the 12 years of the New Deal, naming specifically the National Labor Relations Act, the Wage and Hour Act, the Social Security Act, and promising "a fair and just administration" of all Federal statutes designed to promote and protect the welfare of working men and women.

Farm Program

Gives the farm groups all they asked for in the field of Federal agriculture legislation including a maximum of assistance and a minimum of regulation. Indorses immediate feeding "of the starving children of our allies and friends in the Nazi-dominated countries."

Advocates a constitutional amendment limiting the President to two four-year terms.

Speaks out for freedom of the press and radio.

Criticizes, impliedly, the Democratic Party's departure from its 1932 platform, and, for its part, binds its own presidential nominee—perhaps a little for its own protection, as well—to carry out the Party's platform "as a matter of private honor and public faith."

Mr. Hoover, preceding Representative Clare Boothe Luce, as the principal speakers last night, dealt at length with what he believed should be the Party's and the country's program to secure the peace.

He declared that it was self-evident that a world organization is necessary to preserve the peace but he warned that "a good league has never cured a bad peace."

He therefore urged that there be a long transition period from war to stable peace to bring about the foundations of political and economic reconstruction of the world.

While he recognized that the centers of power in Washington, London, and Moscow would dominate the vital political and economic settlement, he insisted that the approach must be that of trustees of all nations. "They must not become," he said, "a disguised military alliance or balance of power."

He stated that the United States wanted no territory out of this war except some Pacific island bases that will protect America. Referring to reported Russian designs on Poland, Mr. Hoover contented that "the Atlantic Charter has been sent to the hospital for major operations."

Passes Torch to Youth

It seemed in the closing paragraphs of his speech—and the cheering delegates gave evidence that they took this view, too—that Mr. Hoover was figuratively turning over the baton of Party leadership and the Republican presidential nomination to the man he has favored for this task and this honor.

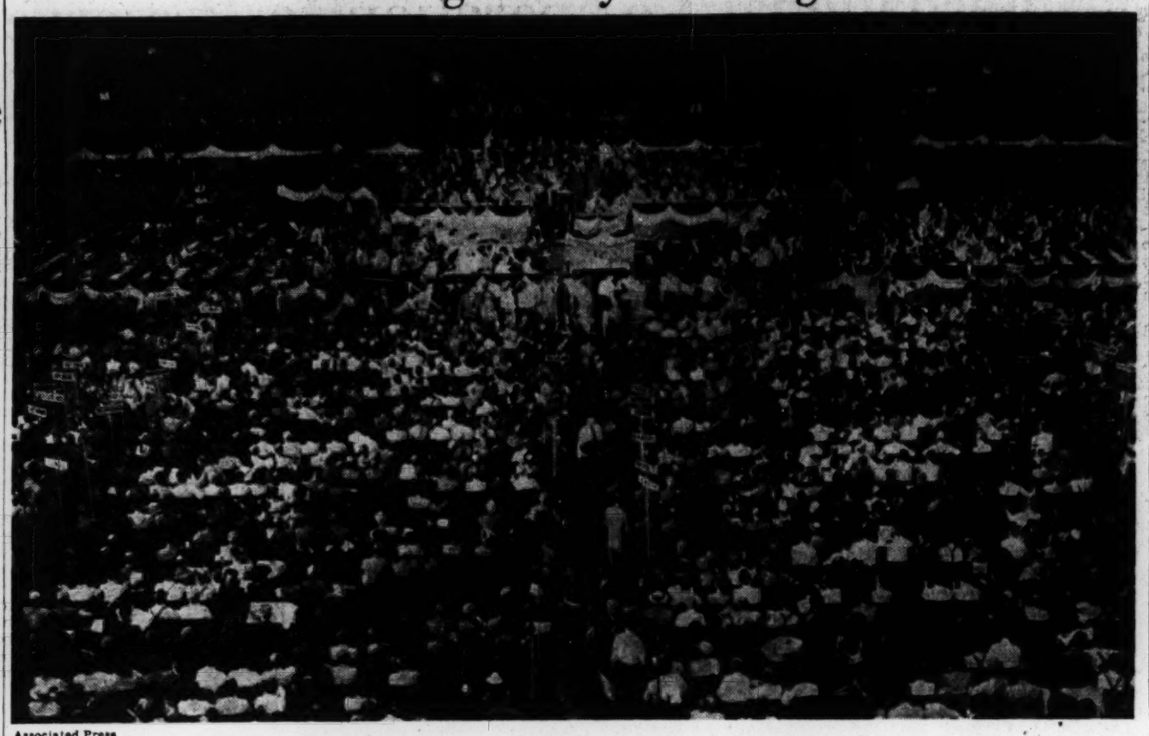
"Today, more than any new generation that we have known, youth will demand a voice in its own destiny," the former President continued, in his quiet, shy delivery.

"I rejoice that this is to be. Youth can bring the courage, the ideals, and confidence which can erect a new society in America upon the debris of two world wars. We need their courage as never before.

"And may I say this to youth. You have a great material heritage. But you have even a greater heritage. That is a heritage of religious faith, of morals, and of liberty. There is no problem which confronts the nation that you cannot solve within this framework."

Mr. Hoover was collectively passing the Republican torch to all youth, but particularly to the man he knew would soon be the youngest presidential nominee in American history — Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

Writing History at Chicago



Associated Press

Republican National Convention in Action

Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois delivers an address from the speaker's platform of the Chicago Stadium (middle background) at a session of the Republican National Convention. Delegates are seated in foreground, with standards identifying various State delegations.

Scalpers Get Jolt In Convention City

By the Associated Press

Chicago, June 28

Scalpers who bought up Republican Convention tickets for resale at fancy prices got a jolt June 27 when doors to the Chicago Stadium were thrown open to whomever wanted to step inside the big hotbox.

The 100-degree heat cut down attendance at yesterday afternoon's session to about 3,500. Ushers were called from their gates and anyone who wanted to view the proceedings could walk in and find a seat.

Farmer Groups Win G. O. P. Pledge

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 28—A farm plank in the Republican platform which embodies many of the suggestions of the two leading farm organizations and is satisfactory in its main outlines to both Farm Bureau and Grange is a reward to these formerly disagreeing wings of organized agriculture for their more recent co-operation.

Leaders of both these organizations asked for and got a pledge for holding up farm commodity prices "by means of support prices, commodity loans, or a combination thereof," to quote the platform. They also asked for and got a clearcut statement of opposition to subsidies.

On the controversial subject of crop surplus control and the disposal of surpluses when they accumulate, the platform succeeded in bringing out a statement acceptable to both the American Farm Bureau Federation, long-time champion of the A. A. A. acreage control program, and to the National Grange, which has been critical of it and which had favored a two-price system.

Plan New Markets

The first step toward a solution of the problem proposed in this plank is one which finds general support, namely, development of new uses for surpluses through research and expansion of markets through better distribution at home and sales abroad.

But the platform recognizes, as most experts in this field do, that control of production may still be needed after markets are expanded to keep supply in line with demand, if support prices are to be established and full production encouraged.

To meet this situation the plank calls for "arrangements which will enable farmers to make necessary adjustments in production of any given basic crop only if domestic surpluses should become abnormal and exceed manageable proportions."

It does not say what kind of arrangements. This permits farm leaders of varying views to interpret the statement in the light of their own favorite plans, and that is what some of them are doing.

Many Policies

Fortunately there are many farm policies which are indorsed by farm people generally, without regard to organization, and these offered no problems to the Republicans they advocated support of farmer-owned and farmer-operated co-operatives, development of rural roads and rural electrification, a program of soil, forest, water, and wild-life conservation, a study of crop insurance and disposal of war surplus commodities in an orderly manner without depressing markets.

Implied criticism of the Administration's farm program in this plank is mild, since what the farm groups wanted was not the scrapping of the program but mainly improvements in its administration, and extension of its benefits. There are digs at "a bungled and inexcusable farm machinery and program and confused, unreliable, impractical, price and production administration," and naturally allusions to "regimentation by an impractical Washington bureaucracy." The platform promises practical administration free from regimentation and consolidation of government farm credit agencies under a nonpartisan board.

Assured Income

The argument over the modernizing of the parity formula is sidestepped by a pledge to support a program which will assure an income to agriculture that is fair and equitable in comparison with labor, business, and industry, in other words, to work for the goal of parity.

The platform is definitely an appeal to the three largest farm organizations, including the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives which have succeeded in uniting on broad outlines of policy. It makes no effort to win the votes of the Farmers Union, which is strongly pro-Administration, and which, on its part, made little if any effort to influence Republican policy.

Farm Plank of G. O. P. Declared Satisfactory

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP)—Earl C. Smith, Vice-President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said in a statement today the agricultural plank adopted for the Republican platform "is satisfactory."

"Literally interpreted and sympathetically put into action, the plank is adequate to meet the problems connected with the farm situation," he said.

Mr. Smith last week presented Farm Bureau recommendations to the Republican General Platform committee and a subcommittee on agriculture.

POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER COSTS INCREASED 2/3

The cost of post office money orders has been increased two-thirds. A post office money order that used to cost 15 cents now costs 25 cents; some cost as high as 37 cents.

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10.01 to 20.00...22c	80.01 to 100.00...37c

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SECRET WEAPON

(Prehistoric Model)

THIS dinosaur, Stegosaurus, had long spikes at the end of his tail, which he used as a "secret weapon" millions of years ago. While dinosaurs lived, Nature was mellowing and filtering the crude oils used today in refining Sinclair Opaline Motor Oil.

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Poach them in boiling water, drain, cool and push through sieve. They'll make a fine garnish for salads.

Melons

Flavorseal is a wax film applied before packing, which reduces spoilage of fresh fruits and vegetables. Ask for Flavorseal Protected oranges, lemons, tangerines, grapefruit, canteloupes, bell peppers, tomatoes and cucumbers.

Green APPLE JUICE is a good "stretcher"

Use it as a substitute for pectin and to stretch expensive juices to increase the quantity of jelly. With expensive fruit juices, use one-fourth strained green apple juice.

ASK YOUR GROCER OR PRODUCE RETAILER TO GET FLAVORSEAL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FOR YOU. HE CAN OBTAIN NAMES OF JOBBERS OR SHIPPERS OF FLAVORSEAL PRODUCTS BY WRITING TO FOOD MACHINERY CORPORATION, 24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Republican Platform Backs International Co-operation to Preserve Peace

Continued from Page 1

renew tyranny and attack; (3) for the attainment of peace and freedom based on justice and security.

We shall seek to achieve such aims through organized international co-operation and not by joining a world state.

We favor responsible participation by the United States in postwar co-operative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world.

Such organization should develop effective co-operative means to direct peace forces to prevent or repel military aggression. Pending this, we pledge continuing collaboration with the United Nations to assure these ultimate objectives.

We believe, however, that peace and security do not depend upon the sanction of force alone, but should prevail by virtue of reciprocal interests and spiritual values recognized in these security agreements. The treaties of peace should be just; the nations which are the victims of aggression should be restored to sovereignty and self-government; and the organized co-operation of the nations should concern itself with basic causes of world disorder. It should promote a world opinion to influence the nations to right conduct, develop international law, and maintain an international tribunal to deal with justiciable disputes.

We shall seek, in our relations with other nations, conditions calculated to promote world-wide economic stability, not only for the sake of the world, but also to the end that our own people may enjoy a high level of employment in an increasingly prosperous world.

We shall keep the American people informed concerning all agreements with foreign nations. In all of these undertakings we favor the wildest consultation of the gallant men and women in our armed forces who have a special right to speak with authority in behalf of the security and liberty for which they fight. We shall sustain the Constitution of the United States in the attainment of our international aims; and pursuant to the Constitution of the United States any treaty or agreement to attain such aims made on behalf of the United States with any other nation or any association of nation will be made only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States provided two thirds of the Senators present concur.

We shall at all times protect the essential interests and resources of the the United States.

Western Hemisphere relations: We shall develop Pan-American solidarity. The citizens of our neighboring nations in the Western Hemisphere are, like ourselves, Americans. Co-operation with them shall be achieved through mutual agreement and without interference in the internal affairs of any nation. Our policy should be a genuine good-neighbor policy commanding their respect, and not one based on the reckless squandering of American funds by overlapping agencies.

Postwar preparedness: We favor the maintenance of postwar military forces and establishments of ample strength for the successful defense and the safety of the United States, its possessions and outposts, for the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, and for meeting any military commitments determined by congress.

We favor the peace time maintenance and strengthening of the national guards under state control with federal training and equipment as now provided in the National Defense Act.

Domestic policy: We shall devote ourselves to re-establishing liberty at home.

We shall adopt a program to put men to work in peace industry as promptly as possible and with special attention to those who have made sacrifice by serving in the armed forces. We shall take government out of competition with private industry and terminate rationing, price fixing, and all other emergency powers. We shall promote the fullest stable employment through private enterprise.

The measures we propose shall avoid federalization of Government activities, to the end that our states, schools, and cities shall be free, shall avoid delegation of legislative and judicial power to administrative agencies, to the end that the people's representatives in Congress shall be independent and in full control of legislative policy; and shall avoid, subject to war necessities, detailed regulation of farmers, workers, businessmen, and consumers, to the end that the individual shall be free. The remedies we propose shall be based on intelligent co-operation between the Federal Government, the states and local government and the initiative of civic groups, not on the panacea of Federal cash.

Four years more of New Deal policy would centralize all power in the President, and would daily subject every act of every citizen to regulation by his henchmen; and this country could remain a republic only in name. No problem exists which cannot be solved by American methods. We have no need of either the communistic or the fascist technique.

Security: Our goal is to prevent hardship and poverty in America. That goal is attainable by reason of the productive ability of free American labor, industry, and agriculture, if supplemented by a system of social security on sound principles.

We pledge our support of the following:

1. Extension of the existing old-age insurance and unemployment-insurance systems to all employees not already covered.
2. Return of the public employment-office system to the states at the earliest possible time, financed as before Pearl Harbor.
3. A careful study of Federal-state programs for material and child health, dependent children, and assistance to the blind, with a view to strengthening these programs.
4. Continuation of these and other programs relating to health, and the stimulation by Federal aid of state plans to make medical and hospital service available to those in need without disturbing doctor-patient relationship or socializing medicine.
5. The stimulation of state and local plans to provide decent low-cost housing properly financed by the Federal Housing Administration, or otherwise, when such housing cannot be supplied or financed by private sources.

Labor: The Republican Party is the historical champion of free labor. Under Republican administrations, American manufacturing developed and American workers attained the most progressive standards of living of any workers in the world. Now the nation owes those workers a debt of gratitude for their magnificent productive effort in support of the war.

Regardless of the professed friendship of the New Deal for the workingman, the fact remains that under the New Deal, American economic life is being destroyed.

The New Deal has usurped selfish and partisan control over the functions of Government agencies where labor relationships are concerned. The continued perversion of the Wagner Act by the New Deal menaces the purposes of the law and threatens to destroy collective bargaining completely and permanently.

The long series of executive orders and bureaucratic decrees reveal a deliberate purpose to substitute for contractual agreements of employers and employees the political edicts of a New Deal bureaucracy. Labor would thus remain organized only for the convenience of the New Deal in enforcing its orders and inflicting its whims upon labor and industry.

We condemn the conversion of administrative boards, ostensibly set up to settle industrial disputes, into instruments for putting into effect the financial and economic theories of the New Deal.

Wage Freezing Assailed

We condemn the freezing of wage rates at arbitrary levels and the binding of men to their jobs as destructive to the advancement of a free people. We condemn the repeal by executive order of the laws secured by the Republican Party to abolish "contract labor" and peonage. We condemn the gradual but effective creation of a labor front as but one of the New Deal's steps toward a totalitarian state.

We pledge an end to political trickery in the administration of labor laws and the handling of labor disputes; and equal benefits on the basis of equality to all labor in the administration of labor controls and laws, regardless of political affiliation.

The Department of Labor has been emasculated by the New Deal. Labor bureaus, agencies, and committees are scattered far and wide, in Washington and throughout the country, and have no semblance of systematic or responsible organization. All governmental labor activities must be placed under the direct authority and responsibility of the Secretary of Labor. Such labor bureaus as are not performing a substantial and definite service in the interest of labor must be abolished.

The Secretary of Labor should be a representative of labor. The office of the Secretary of Labor was created under a Republican President, William Howard Taft. It was intended that a representative of labor should occupy this Cabinet office. The present Administration is the first to disregard this intention.

The Republican Party accepts the purposes of the National Labor Relations Act, the Wage and Hour Act, the Social Security Act, and all other Federal statutes designed to promote and protect the welfare of American working men and women, and we promise a fair and just administration of these laws.

American well-being is indivisible. Any national program which injures the national economy inevitably injures the wage earner. The American labor movement and the Republican Party, while continuously striving for the betterment of labor's status, reject the communistic and New Deal concept that a single group can benefit while the general economy suffers.

Associated Press

Californian in Klieglight at Chicago

Gov. Earl Warren of the Golden State waves to the crowd on June 26 in the Chicago Stadium as he addressed the Republican National Convention. He pictured the G. O. P. as triumphantly on its way back to power. Mr. Warren later took himself definitely out of the vice-presidential picture.

Agriculture: We salute the American farmers, their wives and families for their magnificent job of wartime production and their contribution to the war effort, without which victory could not be assured. They have accomplished this in spite of labor shortages, a bungled and inexcusable machinery program, and confused, unreliable, impractical price, and production administration,

Abundant production is the best security against inflation. Governmental policies in war and in peace must be practical and efficient with freedom from regimentation by an impractical Washington bureaucracy in order to assure independence of operation and bountiful production, fair and equitable market prices for farm products, and a sound program for conservation and use of our soil and natural resources. Educational progress and the social and economic stability and well-being of the farm family must be a prime national purpose.

For the establishment of such a program, we propose the following:

1. A Department of Agriculture under practical and experienced administration free from regimentation and confusing government manipulation and control of farm programs.
2. An American market price to the American farmer and protection of such price by means of support prices, commodity loans, or a combination thereof, together with such other economic means as will assure an income to agriculture that is fair and equitable in comparison with labor, business, and industry. We oppose subsidies as a substitute for fair markets.
3. Disposition of surplus war commodities in an orderly manner without destroying markets or continued production and without benefit to speculative profiteers.
4. The control and disposition of future surpluses by means of (a) new uses developed through constant research, (b) vigorous development of foreign markets, (c) efficient domestic distribution to meet all domestic requirements, and (d) arrangements which will enable farmers to make necessary adjustments in production of any given basic crop only if domestic surpluses should become abnormal and exceed manageable proportions.
5. Intensified research to discover new crops, and new and profitable uses for existing crops.
6. Support of the principle of bona-fide farmer - owned and farmer-operated co-operatives.
7. Consolidation of all government farm credit under a non-partisan board.
8. To make life more attractive on the family-type farm through development of rural roads, sound extension of rural-electrification service to the farm, and elimination of basic evils of tenancy wherever they exist.
9. Serious study of and search for a sound program of crop insurance with emphasis upon establishing a self-supporting program.
10. A comprehensive program of soil, forest, water and wild-life conservation and development, and sound irrigation projects, administered as far as possible at state and regional levels.

Business and industry: We give assurance now to restore peacetime industry at the earliest possible time, using every care to avoid discrimination between different sections of the country, (a) by prompt settlement of war contracts with early payment of government obligations and disposal of surplus inventories, and (b) by disposal of surplus government plants, equipment and supplies, with due consideration to small buyers and with care to prevent monopoly and injury to existing agriculture and industry.

Small business is the basis of American enterprise. It must be preserved. If protected against discrimination and afforded equality of opportunity throughout the nation, it will become the most potent factor in providing employment. It must also be aided by changes in taxation, by eliminating excessive and repressive regulation and government competition, by the enforcement of laws against monopoly and unfair competition, and by providing simpler and cheaper methods for obtaining venture capital necessary for growth and expansion.

For the protection of the public, and for the security of millions of holders of policies of insurance in mutual and private companies, we insist upon strict and exclusive regulation and supervision of the business of insurance by the several states where local conditions are best known and where local needs can best be met.

We favor the re-establishment and maintenance, as early as military considerations will permit, of a sound and adequate American merchant marine under private ownership and management.

The Republican Party pledges itself to foster the development of such strong privately owned air transportation systems and communications systems as will best serve the interests of the American people.

The Federal Government should plan a program for flood control, inland waterways and other economically justifiable public works, and prepare the necessary plans in advance so that construction may proceed in emergency and in times of reduced employment. We urge that states and local governments pursue the same policy with reference to highways and other public works within their jurisdiction.

Taxation and Finance: As soon the war ends, the present rates of taxation on individual incomes, on corporations, and on consumption should be reduced as far as is consistent with the payment of the normal expenditures of government in the postwar period. We reject the theory of restoring prosperity through Government spending and deficit financing.

We shall eliminate from the budget all wasteful and unnecessary expenditures and exercise the most rigid economy.

It is essential that federal and state tax structures be more effectively co-ordinated to the end that state tax sources be not unduly impaired.

We shall maintain the value of the American dollar and regard the payment of government debt as an obligation of honor which prohibits any policy leading to the depreciation of the currency. We shall reduce that debt as soon as economic conditions make such reduction possible.

Control of the currency must be restored to Congress by repeal of existing legislation which gives the President unnecessary and dangerous powers over our country.

Foreign Trade: We assure American farmers, livestock producers, workers, and industry that we will establish and maintain a fair protective tariff on competitive products so that the standards of living of our people shall not be impaired through the importation of commodities produced abroad by labor or producers functioning upon lower standards than our own.

If the postwar world is to be properly organized, a great extension of world trade will be necessary to repair the wastes of war and build an enduring peace. The Republican Party, always remembering that its primary obligation which must be fulfilled, is to our own workers, our own farmers and our own industry, pledges that it will join with others in leadership in every co-operative effort to remove unnecessary and destructive barriers to international trade. He will always bear in mind that the domestic market is America's greatest market and that tariffs which protect it against foreign competition should be modified only by reciprocal bilateral trade agreements approved by Congress.

Relief and Rehabilitation: We favor the prompt extension of relief and emergency assistance to the peoples of the liberated countries without duplication and conflict between government agencies.

We favor immediate feeding of the starving children of our allies and friends in the Nazi dominated countries and we condemn the New Deal Administration for its failure, in the face of humanitarian demands, to make any effort to do this.

We favor assistance by direct credits in reasonable amounts to liberated countries to enable them to buy from this country the goods necessary to revive their economic systems.

Bureaucracy: The national administration has become a sprawling, overlapping bureaucracy. It is undermined by executive abuse of power, confused lines of authority, duplication of effort, inadequate fiscal controls, loose personnel practices and an attitude of arrogance previously unknown in our history.

The times cry out for the restoration of harmony in government for a balance of legislative and executive responsibility, for efficiency and economy, for pruning and abolishing unnecessary agencies and personnel, for effective fiscal and personnel controls, and for an entirely new spirit in our Federal Government.

We pledge an administration wherein the President, acting in harmony with Congress, will effect these necessary reforms and raise the federal service to a high level of efficiency and competence.

We insist that limitations must be placed upon spending by government corporations of vast sums never appropriated by Congress but made available by directives, and that their accounts should be subject to audit by the general accounting office.

Two-Term Limit for President: We favor an amendment to the Constitution providing that no person shall be President of the United States for more than two terms of four years each.

Equal Rights: We favor submission by Congress to the states of an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal rights for men and women. We favor job opportunities in the postwar world open to men and women alike without discrimination in rate of pay because of sex.

Veterans: The Republican Party has always supported suitable measures to reflect the nation's gratitude and to discharge its duty toward the veterans of all wars.

We approve, have supported, and have aided in the enactment of laws which provide for re-employment of veterans of this war in their old positions, for mustering-out pay, for pensions for widows and orphans of such veterans killed or disabled, for rehabilitation of disabled veterans, for temporary unemployment benefits, for education and vocational training, and for assisting veterans in acquiring homes and farms and in establishing themselves in business.

We shall be diligent in remedying defects in veterans' legislation and shall insist upon efficient administration of all measures for the veteran's benefit.

Racial and Religious Intolerance: We unreservedly condemn the injection into American life of appeals to racial or religious prejudice.

We pledge an immediate Congressional inquiry to ascertain the extent to which mistreatment, segregation, and discrimination against Negroes who are in our armed forces are impairing morale and efficiency, and the adoption of corrective legislation.

We pledge the establishment by Federal legislation of a permanent fair employment practice commission.

Antipoll Tax: The payment of any poll tax should not be a condition of voting in Federal elections and we favor immediate submission of a Constitutional amendment for its abolition.

Antilynching: We favor legislation against lynching and pledge our sincere efforts in behalf of its early enactment.

Indians: We pledge an immediate, just and final settlement of all Indian claims between the Government and the Indian citizenship of the nation. We will take politics out of the administration of Indian affairs.

Problems of the West: We favor a comprehensive program of reclamation projects for our arid and semi-arid states, with recognition and full protection of the rights and interests of those states in the use and control of water for present and future irrigation and other beneficial consumptive uses.

We favor (a) exclusion from this country of livestock and fresh and chilled meat from countries harboring foot and mouth disease or rinderpast; (b) full protection of our fisheries whether by domestic regulation or treaties; (c) consistent with military needs, the prompt return to private ownership of lands acquired for war purposes; (d) withdrawal or acquisition of lands for establishment of national parks, monuments and wild life refuges, only after due regard to local problems and under closer controls to be established by the congress; (e) restoration of the long-established public land policy which provides opportunity of ownership by citizens to promote the highest land use; (f) full development of our forests on the basis of cropping and sustained yield; co-operation with private owners for conservation and fire protection; (g) the prompt reopening of mines which can be operated by miners and workers not subject to military service and which have been closed by bureaucratic denial of labor or material; (h) adequate stock-piling of war materials and metals for possible future emergencies; (i) continuance, for tax purposes, of adequate depletion allowance on oil, gas and materials; (j) administration of laws relating to oil and gas on the public domain to encourage exploratory operations to meet the public need; (k) continuance of present federal laws on mining claims on the public domain, good faith administration thereof, and we state our opposition to the plans of the Secretary of the Interior to substitute a leasing system; and (l) larger representation in the Federal Government of men and women especially familiar with western problems.

Hawaii: Hawaii, which shares the nation's obligations equally with the several states, is entitled to the fullest measure of home rule looking toward statehood; and to equality with the several states in the rights of their citizens and in the application of all our national laws.

Alaska: Alaska is entitled to the fullest measure of home rule looking toward statehood.

Puerto Rico: Statehood is a logical aspiration of the people of Puerto Rico who were made citizens of the United States by Congress in 1917; legislation affecting Puerto Rico, in so far as feasible, should be in harmony with the realization of that aspiration.

Palestine: In order to give refuge to millions of distressed Jewish men, women and children driven from their homes by tyranny, we call for the opening of Palestine to their unrestricted immigration and land ownership, so that in accordance with the full intent and purpose of the Balfour Declaration of 1917 and the resolution of a Republican Congress in 1922, Palestine may be constituted as a free and democratic commonwealth. We condemn the failure of the President to insist that the mandatory of Palestine carry out the provision of the Balfour Declaration and of the mandate while he pretends to support them.

Free Pree and Radio: In times like these, when whole peoples have found themselves shackled by governments which denied the truth, or, worse, dealt in half-truths or withheld the facts from the public, it is imperative to the maintenance of a free America that the press and radio be free and that full and complete information be available to Americans. There must be no censorship except to the extent required by war necessity.

We insistently condemn any tendency to regard the press or the radio as instruments of the administration and the use of Government publicity agencies for partisan ends. We need a new radio law which will define, in clear and unmistakable language, the role of the Federal Communications Commission.

All channels of news must be kept open with equality of access to information at the source. If agreement can be achieved with foreign nations to establish the same principles, it will be a valuable contribution to future peace.

Vital facts must not be withheld.

We want no more Pearl Harbor reports.

Good Faith: The acceptance of the nominations made by this convention carries with it, as a matter of private honor and public faith, an undertaking by each candidate to be true to the principles and program herein set forth.

Conclusion: The essential question at trial in this nation is whether men can organize together in a highly industrialized society, succeed, and still be free. That is the essential question at trial throughout the world today.

In this time of confusion and strife, when moral values are being crushed on every side, we pledge ourselves to uphold with all our strength the Bill of Rights, the Constitution and the law of the land. We so pledge ourselves that the American tradition may stand forever as the beacon light of civilization.

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G. O. P. Plank on Palestine Disputed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28—The Republican Party's demand for unlimited Jewish immigration and land-ownership in Palestine was not welcome at the State Department today.

The Republican stand, which has wide political implications in the United States and diplomatic implications outside it, may bring the Department new and prickly problems, it is felt.

While there is sincere and utmost sympathy within the Department for any efforts to aid the distressed Jews of Europe, the Republican plank is looked upon here as an irresponsible way in which to attack the problem. Likewise the plank's attack upon President Roosevelt for alleged hypocrisy in regard to the question of the Holy Land is thought to be both unfair and unstatesmanlike.

Those within the Department who have been working on the Palestinian question for a long time point out that it is perfectly simple for a group of men to gather in Chicago and issue such a statement in an election year, but that they would find the affair considerably more complicated if they were the ones forced to carry out the policy they propose.

Commitments Disregarded

There are at least three criticisms of the Republican demand being voiced here. They are:

1. It wholly disregards the explosive nature of conditions in the Holy Land where the Arab majority opposes either further Jewish immigration or the relaxing of restrictions on Jewish purchase of Arab land.

2. It suggests that President Roosevelt should insist that London follow America's wishes in regard to Palestine. In this regard it is pointed out that the Republicans say nothing about being willing to assume any mandatory responsibility in the Holy Land.

3. It puts a simplified interpretation on the Balfour Declaration and totally disregards the equally binding treaty which the British signed during World War I with King Hussein of the Hedjaz regarding Arab rights in the Middle East and which the Arabs consider to take precedence over the Balfour Declaration.

Political Use Seen

It is true that there is a feeling within the State Department that the British have not dealt with the Arab-Jewish problem with all the foresight, courage and unselfishness which it demands. It is charged that London has never really conducted the complete survey of Palestine's economic potentialities which is necessary before one can say how many Jews and Arabs the country can support.

Despite this dissatisfaction with some of the aspects of British policy toward Palestine, the Department feels unable to indorse the Republican demand that all Holy Land bars be lowered completely. Such a policy, it is felt, would cause not only a rebirth but also an intensification of the riots which occurred during the late 1930's and would permanently alienate Palestinian Jews from the vast Moslem world surrounding them.

For these reasons the Republican plank is not looked upon as a constructive contribution to the Palestine question. It is viewed as an attempt to woo Jewish votes in the United States. It is felt that had the Republicans put a little more time, wisdom and thought into this particular party plank they could have made an inestimable contribution toward settling this thorny problem.

One way they might have done so would be courageously to pledge the party to support proposals that the United States share the Holy Land mandate with Great Britain.

Another question raised by the Republican action is what its effect will be on the Democrats. Will the latter also adopt a similar plank, thereby pledging both parties to a stand which might cause no little annoyance in Britain and throughout the Arab world?

Military Research Committee Named

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP) — Appointments of a committee of natural scientists and high-ranking Army and Navy officers to draft plans for postwar military research was announced by the War and Navy Departments June 22.

Charles E. Wilson, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board was named Chairman.

Other members are:

Dr. K. T. Compton, President Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. J. C. Hunsaker, Boston, Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; Dr. F. B. Jewett, New York City, President National Academy of Sciences; Dr. M. A. Tube, Washington, Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Also Maj. Gen. O. P. Echels, Assistant Chief of Army Air Staff; Maj. Gen. A. W. Waldron, Chief of Requirements Section, Army War College; Brig. Gen. W. F. Tompkins, Director Special Planning Division, War Department General Staff; Brig. Gen. T. D. Weaver, Director Industrial Mobilization, Army Service Forces; Rear Admiral J. A. Furer, Co-ordinator of Research and Development; Rear Admiral E. L. Cochrane, Chief of Bureau of Ships; Rear Admiral G. F. Hussey, Jr., Chief of Bureau of Ordnance; Rear Admiral D. C. Ramsey, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics.

New Honor in Offing

Associated Press

John W. Bricker and Campaign Manager

The Governor of Ohio (left), is being mentioned prominently at the Republican National Convention in Chicago for the vice-presidential nomination. He is shown talking to Representative Clarence J. Brown.

Dewey's Mother Wants 'Tom' To Be a Good Boy Always

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 28—A mother whose sole ambition for her son was to make a "good boy" attended her first political convention today, modestly but confidently expecting to see him nominated by the Republican Party for President of the United States.

As soon as it became certain that the Republican National Convention intended to nominate her son, Mrs. George M. Dewey left her big rambling house and jungling telephone in Owosso, Mich., and drove to Chicago with friends to await her son's nomination, arrival and acceptance speech.

"I don't know how I feel," she told reporters. "Of course, I'm glad. But the Presidency is a hard job. If he gets it he'll do it well, but I wouldn't wish it on anybody."

A typical Midwest housewife whose bobbed hair is just beginning to turn gray, Mrs. Dewey has never been active in politics and doesn't intend to begin now. She recalled that the only public speech she had ever given was a report she once made as President of the Needlework Guild of Owosso, the small community where both she and her son were born. She is active in the Episcopal Church.

Conductor or Fireman

A reporter asked Mrs. Dewey if she could remember when her now-famous son first showed signs of statesmanship.

"No," she said flatly. "All I remember was that he wanted to be a streetcar conductor or a fireman."

Though she had refused all previous requests for interviews Mrs. Dewey was much at home during her first press conference. At one point, she turned to Mrs. Carl T. Hogan, her son's neighbor and close friend from Pawling, N. Y., and inquired "how am I doing?" Reassured, she continued reminiscing about her only child.

"No," she said, "I never thought about him being President. I just hoped he would be a good boy and to do what was right."

Today, she thinks her son is "more like his daddy than me."

Mrs. Dewey's mother was born in Ireland and her father in Canada but on the Dewey side of the family, the candidate's ancestors were Americans 'way back. "They were all D. A. R.'s," Mrs. Dewey put it. Admiral Dewey was Governor Dewey's father's third cousin.

Working for Red Cross

While professing a fondness for bridge, Mrs. Dewey said she is putting in many hours now as a Red Cross staff assistant in Owosso. She was shocked recently when Gerald L. K. Smith, Detroit, claimed her as a member of his hate-rousing "Mothers of America."

"I never had heard of the mothers, Mrs. Dewey declared.

A reporter wanted to know if she felt, as other women, that war must be abolished.

"Indeed I do," she said, "but how to do it—I leave to smart folks."

In Chicago, Mrs. Dewey stayed with a cousin, Leonard C. Reid, on the South Side.

Austin: Willkie Will Support Plank; Willkie: 'Speak for Yourself, Warren'

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP) — Wendell L. Willkie remained mum today on whether he would abide by the postwar foreign-policy plank of the Republican platform.

Told that Senator Warren Austin (R) of Vermont had expressed the opinon that the 1940 presidential candidate would "lend strong support" to the plank, Mr. Willkie said last night:

"In the language of Priscilla, speak for yourself, Warren."

He declined to elaborate on the paraphrase from Longfellow's "The Courtship of Miles Standish."

On June 26, Mr. Willkie criticised as "ambiguous" the Party's foreign-policy stand adopted yesterday by delegates at the Chicago convention who spurned his proposals.

The plank calls for a "postwar co-operative organization among sovereign nations . . . to attain permanent peace" and urges use of "peace forces" to stop military aggression.

Hero's Pet Sent 'Home' From England

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP)—A black cocker spaniel, whose master at an air base in England was an Indiana farm boy, is romping about his new home on an Indiana farm—after a plane trip from England authorized by Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Forces.

In England, the dog—Flak—was the inseparable companion of Sergeant Robert K. Bell, who was killed last Dec. 23 when his Liberator bomber crashed after a raid on Germany.

Sergeant Bell often had written to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Bell, who live near Denver, Ind., telling them of Flak.

Sergeant Bell's sister, Mariette, a nurse in Chicago, had asked General Arnold if arrangements could be made to have Flak sent to her parents.

General Arnold responded favorably, but because of rules against transporting animals from overseas, arrival of Flak, now nine months old, was delayed.

Roosevelt Discusses China With Dr. Kung

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt told his news conference of June 27 he has opened a series of conversations with Dr. H. H. Kung of China on the war and economic problems of China.

Dr. Kung will represent his nation at the International Monetary Conference which opens July 1 at Bretton Woods, N. H. He visited Mr. Roosevelt yesterday and the President said he would come back today.

At the June 27 conference Dr. Kung delivered a letter to the President from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and presented Generalissimo Chiang's assurances of China's determination to co-operate fully with this country.

Taft Translates Disputed Plank

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP) — Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio told a news conference that the foreign-policy plank in the Party's platform, as proposed by the Republican Platform Committee, of which he is Chairman, indorsed the use of military forces and sanctions to maintain peace.

This, he made clear, is only his personal opinion.

The plank specifically proposes the maintenance of international security by "peace forces," which had been criticized as ambiguous.

"It is my personal opinion," Senator Taft said, "that peace forces encompassed military forces, sanctions, or any other pressure that might be brought to maintain peace."

U. S. Pilot Downs 27 Axis Aircraft

AN 8TH AIR FORCE FIGHTER STATION, June 28 (Reuter)—Lieut. Col. Francis E. Gabreski, Oil City, Pa., an 8th Fighter Command P-47 Thunderbolt pilot, shot down a Messerschmitt 109 in aerial combat over France yesterday to bring his total score of Axis aircraft destroyed to 27 in the air and two on the ground.

Colonel Gabreski is now tied with Maj. Robert Johnson, of Lawton, Okla., a group-mate now back in the United States, for high score in aerial combat honors among fighter pilots of the 8th Air Force.

Major Johnson also has destroyed 27 Germans in the air.

Stalin Gets U. S. Scrolls Saluting Cities

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Scrolls to Leningrad and Stalingrad, saluting their historic fights against the Nazis, have been presented to Marshal Stalin by the United States Government, President Roosevelt said June 27.

He told his news conference the scrolls were presented in Moscow by Ambassador W. Averell Harriman. They bear the signature of President Roosevelt and were accompanied by a letter from the President to Premier Stalin, in which he said:

"I am sending to you two scrolls for Stalingrad and Leningrad, which cities have won the wholehearted admiration of the American people. The heroism of the citizens of these two cities and the soldiers who so ably defended them has not only been an inspiration to the people of the United States, but has served to bind even more closely the friendship of our two nations. Stalingrad and Leningrad have become synonyms for the fortitude and endurance which has enabled us to resist and will finally enable us to overcome the aggression of our enemies.

"I hope that in presenting these scrolls to the two cities you will see fit to convey to their citizens my own personal expressions of friendship and admiration and my hope that our people will continue to develop that close understanding which has marked our common effort."

In Moscow, it was announced the scrolls had been accepted by Premier Stalin "as a symbol of fruitful collaboration between our governments which is being effected in the name of freedom of our peoples and progress of humanity."

Stalin made this statement upon receiving the scholls from the U. S. Ambassador Harriman in a ceremony at the Kremlin. He promised to forward the parchments to Stalingrad and Leningrad.

N. Y. Official Rules On Sale of Vitamins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 28 — The sale of vitamins in concentrated form should be restricted to registered pharmacists, chemist shops, and "registered" stores, according to an opinion by Nathaniel L. Goldstein, New York State Attorney General, made public here June 24. He holds that vitamins are drugs.

His ruling, if upheld by the courts, to which the question is expected to be referred, would bar their sale by department stores and shops of various kinds where vitamins are now to be purchased.

Mr. Goldstein describes "registered" stores as places authorized to sell drugs in communities of less than 1,000 population situated at least three miles from a drug-store pharmacy.

His ruling follows an inquiry by Dr. Leslie C. Hayne, Secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy, who asked whether vitamin products come under the classification of drugs as provided in the Education (Pharmacy) Law and if their sale is restricted to places licensed by the State Board of Pharmacy.

Warren Bases Candidacy Ban Upon Commitment to State

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP)—Following is the text of Gov. Earl Warren's letter refusing a vice-presidential nomination:

Hon. Niel R. Allen,
State Chairman,
Republican State Central Committee,
State of Oregon

Dear Mr. Allen:

I have received your letter advising me of the action of the Oregon delegation, and am doubly honored that a request to place my name for the vice-presidency should come from a neighboring state.

No greater honor could come to an American than to be nominated by his party for such a high position. I want you to know that I appreciate beyond words the confidence your delegation has thus expressed.

Any good citizen should be willing to accept such a responsibility, unless prevented from so doing by compelling obligations inconsistent therewith. And, you may be sure that I would be happy to accept your offer if I were a free agent in that regard. However, I have made certain commitments and assumed certain obligations to the people of my State which are not yet fulfilled.

There has always been a definite understanding between the members of the California delegation and myself, publicly stated, that I would not be a candidate for any position. Immediately upon their election, I instructed the delegation not to place my name in nomination at this convention, and not to vote for me if I should be nominated by others. Having acted in this manner with my own delegation, I could not in good conscience accept the support of other state delegations.

It, therefore, becomes my duty to request you not to place my name in nomination or to cast your ballots for me because I could not accept a nomination for a place on the national ticket if it were offered.

I have never before said that I would not accept the support of any delegation or that I would not accept such a nomination, because no delegation had expressed a desire to vote for me. The assumption on my part that such might be the case would have been presumptuous. However, you have now tendered your support to me, and you are, therefore, entitled to a prompt as well as a frank answer.

I say this in deepest gratitude for the confidence you have expressed in me, and with the assurance that I will do everything in my power for the success of our national candidates at the November election.

If I could, consistent with my conscience, be a candidate, I would be most honored to have the Oregon delegation place my name in nomination.

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The Home Forum

What Are We Winning?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN PROVERBS we read these words of exhortation: "Hear, ye children, the instruction of a father, and attend to know understanding. . . . Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understanding. Exalt her, and she shall promote thee: she shall bring thee to honour, when thou dost embrace her" (Proverbs 4:1, 7, 8). Since these words were written, the search for knowledge has gone on with unabated zeal, but much of this search has been unfruitful and disappointing because it has been directed toward the material rather than toward the attainment of spiritual understanding.

The Founder of the Christian religion knew full well that no permanent satisfaction could ever be found through material acquisition. He pointed to the kingdom of heaven on earth as the true goal of human achievement, and turned the attention of his followers away from worldly pursuits to the development of the Christ-character. So great was the influence of the teaching and example of Christ Jesus that a large part of humanity now acknowledges him as the true Way-shower.

In spite of the vast numbers that constitute what is called Christendom today, there is still a strong tendency toward the worship of that which the Master called "mammon." Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, saw this very clearly, for she writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 239): "To ascertain our progress, we must learn where our affections are placed and whom we acknowledge and obey as God. If divine Love is becoming nearer, dearer, and more real to us, matter is then submitting to Spirit. The objects we pursue and the spirit we manifest reveal our standpoint, and show what we are winning." When through Christian Science we begin to understand something of the divine nature, we are increasingly able to appreciate the force of this admonition.

The prophet Isaiah, centuries before the coming of Christ Jesus, envisioned the Christ-character as one who "shall know to refuse the evil, and choose the good" (Isaiah 7:16). What Isaiah meant by "the good" is clearly that which emanates from the divine Mind, while his reference to "the evil" indicates that which is ungodly, hence untrue. The choice between these two opposites confronts mankind in every age. No one can escape the responsibility of making daily decisions between good and evil. Human nature, when unsustained by moral training and spiritual idealism, is unequal to the task of making these decisions rightly. Mortals will inevitably succumb to the pressure of materialism, or else they will rise to a higher and more spiritual viewpoint.

It has been said that "good or bad character depends on good or bad loves." The love of God is a good love because it enriches human character and provides what the writer of the epistle to the Hebrews calls "an anchor of the soul" (Hebrews 6:19). It is unnecessary to enumerate the bad loves, which mortals pursue to their own undoing, since they are all too obvious. The objects worthy of attainment lead mankind away from false pleasures, involving suffering, to that source of divine inspiration which imparts health and happiness and inspires universal good will.

True wealth is found in the understanding that the divine Mind is our inexhaustible source of supply. In the proportion that one realizes this, the ideas of God flow naturally into human consciousness and impart those qualities which constitute true manhood. When understood in the light of Christian Science, the Bible becomes a textbook of inspired information. Its hidden treasures must be sought and found, however, for they are not apparent until they are discerned spiritually.

As Mrs. Eddy has pointed out in the passage quoted, both "the objects we pursue" and "the spirit we manifest reveal our standpoint, and show what we are winning." This twofold index to one's spiritual progress is highly significant. The pursuit of the right objects is not in itself enough, for it must go further and be expressed in human character.

The Master once said that his followers would be known by their fruits. The revival of Christian healing through Christian Science is demonstrably one of these fruits. This fact was brought home to the writer soon after taking up the study of Mrs. Eddy's teachings. Her book, Science and Health, opened up a glorious vision of a new universe and man governed by divine Principle. This spiritual revelation became practical in the degree that it was made use of by fixing attention on the numerous proofs of God's goodness and power. Physical disabilities of long standing began to disappear, and a brighter outlook on life asserted itself spontaneously.

It is impossible to convey in words the harmony and happiness that are in store for those who faithfully follow the rules laid down in Christian Science, but it is quite certain that before these blessings can be fully enjoyed one must learn where his affections are placed and whom he acknowledges and obeys as God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

(BIBLE LESSONS)

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"THREE RABBITS": *A Chinese Ming Painting*

THE CHINESE PAINTERS of the Ming dynasty (1368-1643) carried on traditions in the art of painting that had been firmly established by their forebears. Painting continued to be an art of expression through the manipulation of line. Nature was the ever-inspiring, ever-replenishing theme. Landscapes, trees, flowers, birds, animals, insects were portrayed with a succinct brush, the artists being determined to set down what was salient in the most telling manner. The brush was disciplined to record with a maximum of effectiveness, whether the subject was a horse or a rabbit, a blossoming plum or a clump of bamboo.

To Entertain the Emperor

WHEN A CHINESE buys his evening paper he doesn't always bother to read it right away. He doesn't have to. He already knows what's in the paper. For yesterday the editor posted on the bulletin board a brief statement of the important happenings of the day and thoughtfully added, "For comment on this amazing news read tomorrow's paper."

So to the Chinese the headlines of yesterday become the news stories of today, and the paper is meant to be read leisurely sometime tomorrow. To us nothing is so stale as yesterday's news, but to the Chinese news isn't ready for print until it is at least a day or so old.

The whys and wherefores of this had been brought home to me one day some five years ago when with Kung I made my first visit to a Chinese newspaper office. He was fairly bursting with the secret that a daughter of the House of Chen was to be married.

"It's what the Americans call a 'scoop.'" he exclaimed to the editor. "I'm the only one to know about it."

The editor raised a questioning eyebrow. "Doesn't the bride know? The bride's father and mother? All the family and all the relatives? And the man she is to marry?" And he added, "And now I know. When is the wedding to be?"

"Next month."

"Good. By that time all Chinatown will know. We shall wait until after the wedding before making an announcement. We must not be hasty—much may happen in a month. Suppose it is merely gossip. Should we speak of something to be, but which isn't yet, it might prove embarrassing if it didn't happen—both to the House of Chen and to me. Especially me! Word spoken can never be recalled. And the written word stands forever. If not truthful it will bounce back in my face and make it overly red. When the couple are safely married and everybody knows, then I shall write a poem in praise of matrimony and speak highly of the virtues of the newly wedded pair. Everybody's intelligence will be flattered, too. They will think they are smarter than I am. They will say, 'I knew about this long before he did.' That will please them. It is better to have news a day late than a day too soon." . . .

And that's the way it's been with the Chinese ever since they started the first newspaper in the world. This was during the Chou Dynasty (1122 to 222 B. C.). The emperors in those days were curious about what was happening in the kingdom. So they sent out "reporters" twice a year to learn the facts. They called these men *ju jen* or postmen. In reality they were scholars and philosophers attached to the court.

Now the emperor was the emperor and as such was entitled to respect and also to be entertained. It would be quite wrong to bore him with the recital of dry, dull facts. So upon their return to court these *ju jen* retired to their chambers and there in solitude and with great deliberation wrote for the emperor's entertainment poems, odes, essays, and short stories about current events.

Some of these poems are preserved today in a book which is one of the Five Classics of China, the "Shu King." Scholars have had many an academic debate about these poems. . . .

In any event, the primary purpose of the gatherers of news was to entertain the emperor. And since it became an established custom, to this day the Chinese feel that the first purpose of news must be entertainment, and as such a news story should be told by the writer with all the skill, subtlety, and philosophical implications possible—From "Three Times I Bow," by CARL GLICK. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

O que estamos conseguindo?

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta página

LEMOS em Provérbios as seguintes palavras de exortação: "Ouvi, filhos, a instrucção dum pae, e estai atentos para conhecerdes o entendimento. . . . A sabedoria é a cousa principal, portanto adquire a sabedoria; dá pela sabedoria tudo o que tens adquirido. Estima-a, e ela te exaltará; ela te honrará, se a abraçares" (Provérbios 4:1, 7, 8). Desde que foram essas palavras escritas, a procura da sabedoria tem prosseguido sem esmorecimento, porém muito dêsse esfôrço tem sido infrutífero e frustado porque tem sido orientado para o materialismo, em vez de o ser para a aquisição de conhecimento espiritual.

O Fundador da religião Cristã sabia perfeitamente que nenhuma satisfação permanente poderia ser obtida por meio de aquisição material. Êle apontou o reino do céu na terra como sendo a verdadeira meta da consecução humana e desviou a atenção dos seus discípulos das cousas terrenas para o desenvolvimento do caráter-de-Cristo. Tão grande foi a influência do ensinamento e do exemplo de Cristo Jesús que uma grande parte da humanidade o reconhece hoje como sendo o verdadeiro Guia.

A-pesar da vastidão do que constitue o que hoje se chama Cristandade, há ainda forte tendência para o culto daquilo que o Mestre chamava "Mammon". Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, viu isso muito claramente, pois que escreve no seu livro-texto *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras) pg. 239: "Para assegurar o nosso progresso, precisamos saber onde estão depositadas nossas afeições e a quem reconhecemos e obedecemos como Deus. Si o Amor divino está se tornando para nós mais próximo, mais querido e mais real, então a matéria está se submetendo ao Espírito. Os objetivos que procuramos alcançar e o espírito que manifestamos revelam nossa posição e mostram o que estamos conseguindo." Quando, pela Ciência Cristã, começamos a compreender algo da natureza divina, tornamo-nos bem mais aptos para apreciar o valor desta advertência.

O profeta Isaías, séculos antes da vinda de Cristo Jesús, percebeu o caráter-de-Cristo, como sendo aquele que "saiba rejeitar o mal e escolher o bem" (Isaías 7:16). O que Isaías significou por "o bem" é evidentemente o que emana da Mente divina, enquanto que a sua referência ao "o mal" indica aquilo que não é obediente a Deus, falso portanto. A escolha entre êstes dois antagonismos se apresenta à humanidade em todos os tempos. Ninguém pode escapar à responsabilidade de decisões diárias entre o bem e o mal. A natureza humana, quando sem o amparo da prática moral e do idealismo espiritual, não está em condições de tomar essas decisões acertadamente. Os mortais sucumbirão inevitavelmente à pressão do materialismo, ou então se elevarão a um ponto de vista mais alto e mais espiritual.

Diz-se que "bom ou mau caráter depende de bons ou maus amores." O amor de Deus é um bom amor porque enriquece o caráter humano e fornece aquilo que o autor da epístola aos Hebreus chama "uma ancora da alma" (Hebreus 6:19). É desnecessário enumerar os maus amores, os que os mortais procuram para a sua própria ruina, pois que são todos óbvios. Os objetivos que valem a pena ser conseguidos desviam a humanidade dos falsos prazeres que envolvem sofrimento, para aquela fonte de inspiração divina que concede saúde e felicidade, e que inspira bôa vontade universal.

A verdadeira riqueza é encontrada na compreensão de que a Mente divina é a nossa fonte inesgotável de provisão. A medida que é isso reconhecido, as idéias de Deus afluem naturalmente à consciência humana e transmitem aquelas qualidades que constituem a verdadeira humanidade. Quando compreendida à luz da Ciência Cristã, a Bíblia torna-se um livro-texto de inspirada informação. Seus recônditos tesouros devem ser buscados e achados, pois que não são visíveis antes de discernidos espiritualmente.

Como indicou Mrs. Eddy na passagem citada, tanto "os objetivos que procuramos" como "o espírito que manifestamos revelam nossa posição e mostram o que estamos conseguindo." Êsse duplo índice do nosso progresso espiritual é altamente significativo. A pròcura dos objetivos corretos não é por si mesma suficiênte, porque é preciso ir além e ser expresso no caráter humano.

Disse o Mestre uma vez que os seus discípulos seriam reconhecidos pelos seus frutos. O restabelecimento da cura Cristã pela Ciência Cristã é demonstrativamente um dêsses frutos. O autor dêste artigo teve disso prova logo após ter iniciado os estudos dos ensinamentos de Mrs. Eddy. Seu livro *Science and Health* deu-lhe uma visão gloriosa de um novo universo e do homem governado pelo Princípio divino. Essa revelação espiritual tornou-se praticável, a medida que posta em uso, pela atenção dada às numerosas provas da bondade e poder de Deus. Antigas dificuldades físicas começaram a desaparecer, manifestando-se espontâneamente uma visão mais animadora da vida.

É impossivel descrever por meio de palavras a harmonia e a felicidade que estão reservadas aos que seguirem fielmente as regras ditadas pela Ciência Cristã, mas é quasi certo que antes que possam essas benções ser completamente usufruidas, termos que saber onde estão depositadas nossas afeições e a quem reconhecemos e obedecemos como Deus.

The Pioneer

The pride of the river is the heart of the man.
Dirt on his boots is not dirt in his hand.
The sight of sky is better than land.
But a home of his own is the height of the man.

PETER JOHN STEPHENS

Traffic At the Bird Bath

THE FROST has cracked a piece off the pedestal of the bird bath, and the fluted basin now wears a jaunty air as it stands slightly askew. But cut down a tree. Dig up the Scarlet Climbers. Remove the sun dial. Just let me have the bird bath. It's the focus of all that's lively and amusing in the garden.

I bought it years ago at a roadside bottega, where a swarthy son of Italy expressed his nostalgia for the homeland in monstrous adaptations of the lions of San Marco, sad angels drooping tenuous wings, and grotesquely curling columns writhing beneath fonts that had no possible appeal. Those, he was sure, were art. The low, simple, neat little bath was only a concession to perverted taste. He was glad to sell it, but I could see his estimation of my judgment in a condescending glance, as I stowed it away in the back of the car and left him with a five-dollar bill in his craftsman's fingers.

Back at home in the suburbs, I placed it at a little distance from the house, not far from a pine tree, and I planted a tiny shrub behind it.

There are squirrels and blue jays, robins and catbirds, sparrows and grackles and flickers in the garden. An oriole has swung its cradle high in an elm. And, occasionally, a wild canary flashes its olive yellow through the shrubs. The birds have always loved the high-bush blueberry by the garage, and the sunflowers that lift their golden faces along the south wall. But they had merely flitted blithely on their various rounds, until I gave them a drinking-fountain and a swimming-pool.

Immediately, the color and sound began to concentrate around the cool wetness, and I burned the toast regularly as I watched the antics that began the day riotously and joyously. The squirrel with the white breast became an individual named Tommy, and the fattest robin grew to look more and more like Benjamin Franklin in a red weskit and a coonskin cap. My conscience troubled me at the office, if I had neglected to fill the basin. Dinner waited while I provided the liquid in which feathers were whirred free of dust.

Then the war came and I left the garden to tenants who neglected the bird bath and obviously ignored the furred and feathered friends. When I returned, this loveliest and hottest of all springs, the little concrete gadget had acquired a permanent tilt; the shrub behind it was ragged and drooping. I clipped the branches till they were again the proper height for a swing, a foot above the surface; I cleaned the mud out of the basin, and became once more a water boy each morning and evening.

The gasless car waits in the garage. Light-hearted days of roaming the roads are over temporarily, but the garden has taken on a new loveliness. The fluted bit of concrete rests the eye that is weary of reading horrors. The mockingbird notes of the catbird trill blithely on ears strained to catch the voice of radio. The color and life outside the window refresh heart and spirit.

Tommy's great-grandchildren whisk across the lawn to perch on the rim of the bath. When I find the water shrunk below normal, I know some squirrel has been thirsty. Often I see one clutching the stony perimeter, head sunk into the water for an unconscionable time. The sun, shining through his apparently substantial tail, shows that it is only a slight rib of bone from which the long fur bursts into a gray bush. His fat little body hunches precariously; sometimes he gets his tiny feet wet.

While he is drinking, a pair of robins fly up, headed for a bath. Catching sight of him, they alight with their backs turned. But, now and then, they twist their heads with exaggerated nonchalance to take a hasty peep. When at last he is sitting under the red maple tree, shaking his paws to dry them, they make a wild dash for the bird bath and plunge into it, whirring the water in a spray that glistens in the air like a fountain.

And, in another moment, a jay or a catbird or a grackle has taken his place at the pool, sipping daintily or plunging heartily into the water.

I love the way the grackles strut across the lawn, pompous, elegant and arrogant, their sleek feathers glistening iridescent. But, at the bird bath, they give me the greatest thrill.

After breakfast, I throw bits of toast to the grass, and steal a moment from my dishpan to watch birds and squirrels trying to be first for the offering they have learned to expect. Usually I crumble the crumbs into adaptable size, but one morning I was in a hurry.

A grackle seized the largest piece and struggled with it determinedly on the ground for a long moment. Then he stood off and surveyed it. I almost saw him making up his mind. He grasped it again, flew to the rim of the bird bath and, holding the crust firmly in his beak, dunked it up and down in the water. When it was thoroughly wet, he carried it back to the grass, picked off the soft bits, and ate them with obvious satisfaction.

Since that, I make a habit of putting him and his relations to the test every now and then; and they never fail me. Once I thought I saw a jay trying the same trick, but a door banged and he flew away. Perhaps the grackles are giving lessons.

I wouldn't change my bird bath for a C gas ration.

MARIAN MURRAY

Down My Alley

IN THE GREEN wonder of the world, I cross the town and wander down my favorite street. It is no street at all. It's a loading alley. But so many people walk there that surely it's deserving of praise. It has a name. Stevenson Alley. Robert Louis Stevenson once made poems in a house close to its beginning.

But that's another story. The real Stevenson house was on Montgomery Street. Montgomery Street in the rain. Oscar Wilde walked there. The long rains of winter have washed all the windows clear and clean. Now the rains are over and the vaulted sky heaps itself over the many-colored buildings of the town.

Away from wide Market Street, I walk into my alley. I walk there because summer is there. I know its wind whistling through the shadowed crevices. I know the good smell of sunshine on new yellow boxes. I know the sly feathery presence of my friends the gray sparrow, the pink dove, and the speckled pigeon. I know my land of contrasts, as I walk down Stevenson Alley in the summer. Boxes of yellow excelsior flown open against a tall white chimney in the sky. A shaft of chimney like an abstract painting by Picasso. The song of a last hurdy-gurdy broken by music from a noisy juke box. The gray buildings edged against rose. The rose against silver. Silver against the sky. Sky up to the sun. High. High as the sun can go. And the sun goes low. Into pools left by the rain. Into dark chimney pots. In between brick walls. Through the slats of the cactus garden.

Night-blooming cereus. Old man of the desert. Turks cap. Living rock. Big fat pudgy cactus. Prickly little diamond-studded shapes of green. Big century plants and yuccas beginning to grow. Here is Mexico at the turn of an eye in a little lane adjacent to Stevenson Alley. "Buenos dias," calls the proprietor of the cactus garden. Look, there are cacti from all over the world. So much beauty in so unexpected a place. But the most wonderful beauty is that unexpected beauty found in some little space. She has her garden between two brick walls. But the sun finds it. The summer sun dives headlong and into that tiny lane. Each of her plants is a green gold pendant hung at the breast of summer.

Over and along. Up and along my alley by summer's warm surprise. In the summer, it's joy to go there, where most people walk only with their feet. I walk with my wide-open eyes. Along Stevenson Alley in the summer!

W. E. V. B.

My Way to Work

Along my way to work there is a path
That winds among the trees beside a stream.
All day I have this beauty's aftermath
About me. Nothing happening can seem
Unbearable, while still I hear the tones
Of water murmuring among the stones.

Along this way the leaves unfold in spring;
I scuffle fragrant fallen leaves in fall.
This pageantry of leaves is heartening,
Remembered where there are no leaves at all.
My thoughts evade the room-bound wheels of talk
To find again the freshness of the walk.

In winter barren branches hold the sky;
The sluggish water bears a weight of snow;
The earth rings hard, about the seeds that lie
In patient waiting for a time they know.
Remembering warmth in cold and spring in fall,
I know the path in turn will hold them all.

ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1944

Germans 'Bully' Finns Into Staying in the War Against Russians

Possession of Cherbourg To Speed Up Allied Drive

French port is naval fortress and big liner terminal —Greatest asset to Allies at present stage of war is sheltered deep-water roadstead where ships may operate at low tide.

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just what will possession of the port of Cherbourg mean to the Allies?

The invasion of so large and strongly defended an area cannot gain full momentum without a port through which to pour a continuous flow of reinforcements and supplies.

According to Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, head of the supply services in the European theater of operations, it takes 10 tons of equipment to get one man onto the Continent and one ton of supplies monthly, including ammunition, clothing, food, to keep him in combat.

With several hundred thousand men engaged in the invasion area, the Allies already must have managed to land several million tons of equipment and matériel, despite the fact that the invasion coast, with its floating sand banks and extensive stretches of mud at low tide, is very unfavorable to unloading operations.

Need Big Port

In the long run, however, even the most brilliant emergency maneuvers cannot replace a large and well equipped commercial port.

Cherbourg, the first major French port occupied by the Allies, is mainly a naval fortress and a liner terminal. With altogether 75,000 tons of freight shipped and 155,000 tons received in 1938, it would not even have figured among the major ports of France, had it not been for liner shipping. Only in terms of register tons of shipping—not of freight traffic—is Cherbourg the third port of France, ranking immediately behind Marseille and Le Havre.

There can be no doubt that Allied engineers will provide the necessary loading and unloading facilities, but in the meanwhile Cherbourg's value as a port is limited mainly to troop transports and to its fine fuel harbor of Querquerelle, where tankers of every size and type could reach the jetty at any hour of the tide and pipe their cargo through a network of pipe lines into tanks along the shore.

While tanks and pipe lines are relatively easy to repair, it is far more difficult to adapt the waterfront of a passenger port to the simultaneous loading and unloading of vast quantities of supplies.

Sheltered Roadstead

Cherbourg's main asset at the present stage is its sheltered deep-water roadstead where even the largest vessels remain afloat at low tide, but as a loading and unloading center of heavy materiel and large quantities of supplies it is less favorably laid out than Caen, for instance, which with only one thirteenth of the shipping tonnage of Cherbourg, used to receive more than 1,300,000 tons of freight and to ship almost 900,000 tons.

Even the little port of Granville, on the western base of the Cherbourg peninsula, has almost as much freight traffic as Cherbourg.

Eventually, Cherbourg could be made to handle 10 or 20 times as much traffic as in prewar years, but what the Allies need is a port which within the next few days or weeks, could start to receive millions of tons of heavy supplies.

A recent report from Washington stated that today the port of Naples alone handles 50 to 100 per cent more traffic than it ever handled in peacetime. The prewar traffic of Naples was about 2,500,000 tons a year, received and shipped. The Allies have some four or five more good ports in Italy, all of them humming with activity as never before. Yet, the number of Allied troops in Italy is relatively small compared to the forces which are moving into battle in France.

View on Other Ports

The only ports near the present invasion area which might be large enough to accommodate the invasion armies are Le Havre at the mouth of the Seine and Rouen, some 50 water miles upstream. In 1938, both together had an import traffic of more than 12,000,000 tons—only 2,500,000 tons less than the port of New York in 1937.

Of the four commercial ports between the Seine and the Belgian border—Dieppe, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkerque—the latter, with a prewar freight traffic of more than 3,000,000 tons is the most important; next comes Boulogne with an all round traffic of about 900,000 tons, Calais with some 700,000 tons and Dieppe, with 550,000 tons shipped and received.

On the channel coast, west of Cherbourg, are St. Malo, with even less traffic than Dieppe, and the great naval port of Brest on the westernmost tip of the Breton peninsula, with about 600,000 tons of traffic. Both could do little more than supplement Le Havre and Rouen.

Port Facilities

Port facilities are somewhat better on the Atlantic coast. Nantes and St. Nazaire, on the mouth of the Loire river, used to receive together approximately 2,000,000 tons of traffic, while Bordeaux, with Pauillac-Trompeloup in the Gironde estuary, handled some 3,000,000 tons of incoming traffic. Bayonne, the southernmost Atlantic port of France, only a few miles off the Spanish border, had a traffic almost equivalent to that of Calais.

There are three groups of commercial ports along the Mediterranean coast: (1) Marseille, Port-St. Louis du Rhône and Port de Bouc et de Berre have together almost 6,000,000 tons of incoming traffic—little less than the port of Baltimore, (2) Sète, in the center of the coast of the Gulf of Lions, has more than 1,000,000 tons of traffic, (3) Nice, on the eastern end of the gulf, has half the freight traffic of Dieppe. Port Vendres, near the Spanish border, could supplement the port of Sète.

These are the maritime gateways into France. Until the Allies seize at least one of these ports, or a group of them, the invasion forces cannot display their full strength.

Americans Explore Tunnels Deep Below Cherbourg Fort

By Don Whitehead
Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press

CHERBOURG, France, June 28—An inspection of Fort du Roule disclosed stocks of ammunition and a huge inventory of stores worth millions of dollars.

All the mysteries of this fort, the Germans' strongest bastion guarding the southern approaches to Cherbourg, have not yet been solved by American forces, now swarming the underground chambers driven into a cliffside and reinforced by steel and concrete.

The deep tunnels held enough food, ammunition, guns and other supplies to have kept a large force supplied for months.

Officers have not yet located the passages leading to all the series of levels, and there is the possibility Germans may still be inside the fortress. But they made no move to destroy it before our troops broke in.

Maze of Chambers

Corporal James Bresnahan of Waterbury, Conn., led a group of us through one of the great series of chambers, 300 feet below the cliff top where the Americans first broke into the fortress. Thick steel doors were blasted open, and inside was an intricate, amazing installation.

The main tunnel was 200 yards deep, 38 feet high, and equally as wide. Off the main tunnel were other rooms of the same height and width and about 50 yards in depth. An overhead crane was electrically powered for moving heavy weapons or ammunition from one part of the tunnels to others.

An electric-light system was found, along with telephones, automatically controlled ventilators, and water mains.

By lantern light we walked through the tunnels. They were littered with clothing and equipment of the defenders.

Bunks Line Walls

Double-decked bunks ran along the sides of most of the tunnels where the men lived. Their personal belongings were strewn about in disarray. Some of the Germans had wrapped packages and addressed them to friends and relatives in Germany, but were caught before they could send them out. They contained pieces of silks and satins, tins of food, and trinkets.

Maj. Glenn Plumlee of Birmingham, Ala., walked into a great chamber stacked high with ammunition of all kinds, from shells for huge guns to small arms cartridges.

One chamber that had been occupied by Marines contained 12 large torpedoes hanging on the walls in racks. Down the main corridors the walls were stacked high with boxes of radios, combs, lotions, soap, matches, playing cards, toothpaste, shaving cream, razor blades and hundreds of other items.

Much of these huge stores will be a blessing to American troops, who are short on items available in quantity inside Fort du Roule.

Almost all the bunks had food about them, and the lockers had half-eaten cans of preserves and foodstuffs.

Aaland Islands Again 'in the Middle'

The World, Briefly ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

The World, Briefly, appears each Wednesday

The Aaland Islands are not "sitting pretty."

They command a main route of shipping from Sweden to Germany, control the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, dominate the northern Baltic.

And that's bad—for the Aalands. Finland has just called for German help against the Russians. Nazi troops are pouring into Finland. The Aalands now are a prime military objective—for the Russians.

Napoleon called the Aalands the "key to Stockholm." Today they are a "key" that Germany cannot afford to lose. Neither can Russia leave that key in German control.

The Aalands have changed hands a number of times. Sweden possessed them originally. Linquistically, they're still Swedish. In fact, the Swedish population has been granted certain cultural and trade privileges by the Finnish Government. Geologically, the islands are a part of Finland, linked by the Turku archipelago.

In 1809, the islands, along with Finland, were ceded to Russia. The Czars fortified them in 1836, and trouble began. Their fortification has been the signal for trouble ever since.

British trading ships did not like the looks of those Russian guns. In 1854, during the Crimean War, a British-French squadron destroyed the forts.

At the Aaland Convention in 1856, it was agreed that the islands should not be fortified. With Allied consent, however, Russia established a base there during World War I.

Russian rule over Finland and the Aalands ended with Finnish independence in 1917. The Aalands, in turn, demanded independence from Finland. Finland agreed to autonomy, but not secession.

A dispute over this issue brought a League of Nations ruling in 1920. It disapproved secession, approved Finnish sovereignty.

A Baltic agreement of 1921, signed by 10 countries, guaranteed permanent neutralization and demilitarization.

But by 1938, signs of approaching war were plain. A Finnish-Swedish appeal to the League of Nations for permission to fortify them was stalled by Russian objections.

Finland dared not wait—it fortified them secretly. But these fortifications, like all preceding them, were destined for demolition. They were destroyed by Russian decree as one of the peace terms imposed upon Finland after the Finnish-Russian war of 1940.

Undoubtedly they have been fortified again. But Aalanders will find little comfort in that. Nor can they expect any military aid from neutral Sweden, although they are reported rushing to Stockholm for counsel.

Soviet Army: First Ally To Hit Norway?

By the Overseas News Agency

LONDON, June 28 — Finland's decision to call for German aid against the Russians instead of withdrawing from the war gives added significance to recent Russo-Norwegian negotiations on problems that may arise in the event of Finnish defeat, in which case the Soviet Army might become the first United Nations army to reach Norwegian territory.

The negotiations are intended to supplement the recent civil administration agreements signed by the Norwegian government with Moscow, London, and Washington. They will clarify clauses in the Russo-Norwegian pact and provide practical methods for their implementation.

Not all circumstances connected with a possible approach of the Red Army to the Finnish-Norwegian border can be foreseen at this time, but both Norwegians and Russians are convinced that this is the right moment to prepare for such a situation.

It is believed that appointment of a Norwegian military mission to Russia, as well as a special representative of the Norwegian Government to liberated Norse territory, is under discussion.

Norwegians Ready

LONDON, June 28 (ONA)—Fifteen thousand able-bodied Norwegians who are now refugees in Sweden will be repatriated to northernmost Norway as soon as the Russians reach that area, under plans now being discussed between the Norwegian and Russian Governments, it was reliably learned recently.

The refugees have been training since their escape from Norway to fulfil administrative, police, relief, and reconstruction tasks upon their return to the homeland. They will constitute the vanguard of Norway's homecoming exiles.

Gen. William Steffens, who distinguished himself in the battle of Norway in 1940 and is now Norwegian military attaché in Moscow discussions to set up practical instruments to implement the recent Russo-Norwegian agreement on restoration of civil administration in Norway. General Steffens speaks Russian fluently.

Among questions discussed is the use of Norwegian forces under Russian command for the duration of the operational period and co-operation of the Norwegian Merchant Marine to supply sections of Norway as soon as they are liberated.

Swedish View

STOCKHOLM, June 28 (Reuter)—Responsible Swedish political circles are most pessimistic about Finland's future, and say that the best which could happen to Finland now is rapid military defeat. Otherwise, they believe, civil war is inevitable.

The view is excluded that the Germans will be able to provide military aid sufficient to halt the Russians.

Russo-Finn Distrust Is Peace Block

By Homer Metz
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is an old saying that in order to understand fully another's point of view on a given subject, one must have a complete knowledge of the other's life and his reactions at each stage of it. Obviously, this is an exaggeration, yet it does contain the proverbial grain of truth. And as with individuals, so with nations.

In other words, a balanced study of international affairs can be made only through the eyes of the nations involved.

Thus Finland's apparent decision to stand or fall with the Germans should not be regarded apart from the complex background of Russo-Finnish relations.

And by the same standard, Russia's stern attitude toward the Finns should be judged against the same background.

Finland has been historically incapable of trusting Russia. The military-politico situation in Eastern Europe has always looked vastly different to Finnish eyes than it has from the more objective perspective of the United States or Britain, or even of Moscow. Like those of Poland, Finland's international acts have been historically conditioned by one fundamental consideration—national survival.

Threat in Russian Eyes

Russia, on the other hand, has historically seen Finland as (1) a threat to its military security; (2) a barrier to much-needed ice-free outlets to the open seas.

Finland, for centuries a province of Sweden, first came within Russia's sphere of influence in the first 20 years of the eighteenth century when Peter the Great was locked in his successive wars with Charles XII of Sweden.

In 1721, following the defeat of Charles XII, Russia obtained a frontier with Sweden which roughly paralleled the border imposed upon Finland by Premier Joseph Stalin in March, 1940.

It was on land obtained from Sweden that Peter the Great built St. Petersburg, his "window to Europe." As a result, this important Russian city has been separated from Finland only by the narrow Gulf of Finland and, as developments in this war have illustrated, it has been vulnerable to any attack which might have been launched from Finnish soil.

Finland Ceded to Russia

In 1809, during Napoleon's meteoric march across Europe, Sweden ceded Finland to Russia. In some respects, this proved beneficial to the Finns. Alexander I gave it a high degree of political autonomy, calling it the Grand Duchy of Finland, and he and his successors interfered but little in its affairs until Nicholas II opened a ruthless "Russianization" campaign in 1899.

To a substantial degree, Alexandef's wise policy subdued the nascent Finnish nationalism which at first was directed against the Swedes. But Nicholas's ill-advised efforts to stamp out Finnish culture and even the Finnish language turned every patriotic heart against Russia.

In March, 1917, the Finns took advantage of the Kerensky Revolution to declare themselves independent of Russia. When the Bolshevists gained power in Russia, they recognized this independence, but when the Red Army subsequently sought to occupy parts of Finland, open warfare between the Finns and the Russians broke out.

U. S. Again Near Break With Finland

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 28

American relations with Finland were at the breaking point again today. Some officials predicted that the final breach between this country and its long-time Scandinavian friend would be made in a matter of hours.

The Finnish Government's announcement last night that it had reached a "perfect understanding" with Nazi Germany and that Germany had promised the Finns all the armed help they would need in their fight against Russia, was described by advocates of a break as "the last straw."

It was natural that Baron Carl Gustaf von Mannerheim and other Finnish nationalists should seek the support of Germany, which still was at war with Russia. When a workers' revolt broke out in Helsinki in 1918, Baron Mannerheim and his party suppressed it with German aid and saw to it that an avowed pro-German, Pehr Evind Svinhufvud, was elected Provisional Regent of a new Finnish Republic. In 1920, Finland signed the Peace of Dorpat with Soviet Russia, in which the latter saluted the independence of Finland and accepted the old frontiers of the Duchy of Finland. In addition, the Soviet regime ceded to Finland the warm-water port of Petsamo, which had never been part of the Duchy.

The signing of a treaty did not, however, allay the Finns' fear of Russian imperialism. In fact, the victory of Russian Communism with its then avowed goal of "world revolution" served to accentuate it. The result was that the Finns moved gradually closer to the German orbit.

From 1919 to 1939, the Finns maintained a democratic form of government, patterned nominally after the Swedish and Norwegian models. But, whether in reaction to their fear of Russia or by choice, the controlling class in Finland showed considerable leniency toward totalitarian methods from time to time. This was especially true in the case of the Lapua movement in 1930.

Communist Party Outlawed

Under the stimulus of the world-wide depression, the Lapua group forced the Finnish Diet to outlaw the Communist Party and all Communist organizations. It also brought about the election by a two-vote majority of Svinhufvud as President of the country in preference to a more liberal candidate.

Two years later, the Lapua faction attempted to set up a fascist regime with a coup d'état. It failed dismally, but no severe measures were taken against its leaders, and Finland's movement into the German orbit continued unchecked.

This political and ideological drift toward Berlin was, of course, not lost on the Russians, who saw Finland once more assuming its historic role vis-à-vis Russia's northern territories.

Soviet Underestimated Finns

Thus it was that Russia attacked Finland in November, 1939. Moscow had long anticipated war with Germany, and the attack on the Finns was motivated primarily by the fear that Finnish bases would be used by the Germans.

The Russians gravely underestimated the internal cohesion and nationalist fervor of the Finns and assumed that the attack would bring quick results. Their attempt to establish a Finnish Soviet regime failed badly and they had to engage in a major war before the Finns sought peace.

Nevertheless, the Russians gained their objective. Under the Moscow Treaty of March 12, 1940, the Finns turned over to Russia the Karelian Isthmus, including its second largest vity, Viborg; the Finnish shore of Lake Ladoga and Petsamo. In addition, Russia obtained a 30-year lease on the Hangö Peninsula in the Gulf of Finland with the understanding that it would become a Soviet naval base.

The territories turned over by the Finns contain important industrial and agricultural resources. Only 1 per cent of the Finns living in these regions decided to remain under Russian hegemony, and Finland was faced with the problem of resettling more than 400,000 persons.

It was apparent to both sides, of course, that this was not really a peace, and when Germany invaded Russia in June, 1941, the Finns also declared war against their traditional enemy and embarked on the ill-starred adventure now drawing to a close.

In view of this stormy background of relations, it is manifest that the Russian-Finnish situation is not easy to settle, either in war or peace. The same historic fears and the same historic suspicions remain on both sides. Until they are dissipated, there can be no genuine understanding between Finns and Russians.

Finns Want Guarantees

The Finns insist that their survival as a nation depends upon their receiving guarantees against Russia's "imperialistic aims."

The Russians, contrariwise, say their military security and their right of free access to the open seas depend upon guarantees that Finland will not come under the domination of Germany or some other hostile western power.

These guarantees are not necessarily incompatible. But it is probable that they will not be forthcoming to the satisfaction of both sides until both Finland and Russia become parties with other powers to some form of collective security and political reconstruction.

Poletti Completes Fascist Purge As AMG Head in Rome

ROME, June 28 (AP)—In a wholesale purge of Fascists from public agencies in Rome, Col. Charles Poletti, Allied Military Government Commissioner for the city, announced yesterday that 3,750 Fascists had been dismissed from office, 198 arrested and that between 500 and 600 additional arrests were contemplated.

Colonel Poletti said that among those under arrest were Prince Gabriele d'Annunzio, Vincenzo Azzolini, former Governor of the Bank of Italy, a Baroness Elizabeth Koke, Captain Koch, a Grenadier who was notorious for his reprisals during the German occupation of Rome, General Presti, Chief of the Polizia Africana Italiana, a police group composed of veterans of the Ethiopian War, and former Inspector General of Police Coletti.

The Commissioner said most of those dismissed were policemen, including 1,700 members of the Polizia Africana Italiana, who were removed in a bloc, but other agencies also were hit.

Allied security officers declined to identify d'Annunzio. Prince Gabriellino d'Annunzio, son of the famed poet and forerunner of Fascism, was said to have been living in Rome at the time of the Allied occupation.

In Regional Order No. 1 issued earlier yesterday Colonel Poletti defined those who should be regarded as Fascists and included persons who held Fascist titles, Senators, Deputies, Mayors, all Fascist tainted Government officials, and political radio commentators, newsmen and publicists who "exalted the ideas and political aims of Fascism" after March 1, 1925.

Von Ribbentrop Stops Helsinki Peace Moves

Present regime persuaded to shelve plans to reopen negotiations with Moscow—Secret session of Parliament canceled and Congress of Social Democratic Party on July 1 postponed.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 28—The presence of German troops in Helsinki combined with Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim Ribbentrop's bland promises of effective German help against the Russians again destroys any hopes that Finland would seek peace with Russia in the near future.

[An Associated Press dispatch from Stockholm said Finland was swarming with German troops and that all pretensions that the Finns were fighting a separate war with Russia were now at an end.

[The Capital resounded with the songs of German regulars and SS Guards. Some Germans already were reported at the Karelian Front to bolster Finnish defenses crumbling before the Russian onslaught.]

Only a few days ago, according to reliable information from Helsinki, Finland was about to open new peace negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Von Ribbentrop in Action

The seriousness of the report is shown by the fact that Herr von Ribbentrop rushed to Finland last week end. For three days he argued, more likely he bullied, the Finnish Government into continuing in the war on the German side.

Further indication of the Finnish attitude last week was shown in the fact that a secret session of Parliament had been called for 9 p. m. on June 26, when it was generally believed that a decision to open peace negotiations with the Russians would be approved.

This followed confirmation that more than a week ago preparation was made for a new Cabinet under the present Foreign Minister, Sir Henrik Ramsay, which with the support of Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim would ask peace terms.

Changed in Quick Time

All this was changed in the course of a few days. The present regime of Premier Edwin Linkomies has been persuaded to shelve its plans for a Cabinet reconstruction, to remain in office and continue the war against Russia, the secret session of Parliament canceled, and even the Congress of the Social Democratic Party arranged for July 1 has been postponed.

The Government is not anxious to face a parliamentary debate on war and peace, since it is fearing strong opposition, particularly from a section of the Social Democrats [not from Finance Minister Vaino Tanner and associates], Liberals and Swedish Party groups which favor peace as soon as possible.

German Bait Swallowed

The Linkomies Government's changed attitude results from Herr von Ribbentrop's Helsinki visit. The Finnish Government has again swallowed the German bait and has declared its determination to fight on with the Germans.

In order to convince the Finnish public of the Germans' determination and ability to help the Finns against the Russians, German troops yesterday marched through the streets of the capital, while a special detachment passed the Parliament which was in session.

Obviously, this latter was a hint to any opposition that the difference between German help and German occupation was not great in practice.

The military help against the Russians Herr von Ribbentrop promised is understood to be two armored divisions. Simultaneously, he played up Finnish fears of the harshness of Russian terms.

Full Accord Claimed

Berlin's satisfaction over the result was voiced over the radio when it stated that President Risto Ryti, Foreign Minister Ramsay, and Herr von Ribbentrop had reached "complete agreement" on all questions between them.

One small fact which is indicative of much, however, is that Herr von Ribbontrop only visited Helsinki after Field Marshal von Mannerheim had refused an invitation to go to Berlin last week to discuss matters.

The Baron seems now definitely realizing the military weakness of his country in the present struggle and therefore favors peace.

Two conclusions are drawn by observers here from these latest developments. Any arrangement with the Soviet Union would be impossible so long as Finland relies on the Germans winning the war and imagines it can "play with" Russian peace discussions.

Secondly, the Soviet Union will henceforth only take serious notice of any Finnish peace offers if Russia knows beforehand that this means that Finland finally has decided to withdraw from the war on Germany's side.

Eyewitness Reports

STOCKHOLM, June 28 (AP)—An eyewitness who left Helsinki yesterday said President Risto Ryti, Premier Edwin Linkomies and Vaino Tanner, Finance Minister, submitted to Nazi pressure after a series of meetings with Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, Gen. Alfred Jodl, and Col. Gen. Eduard Dietl.

The eyewitness gave the following report:

"A week ago Monday there was a well-organized move to force a change in the Government to one which could ask Russia for peace.

"Through bungling and dilly-dallying, the opportunity was missed. The new cabinet list actually was ready with Sir Henrik Ramsay, Foreign Minister, as Premier, and Kustaa Eemil Hynninen, Labor Minister, as the new Foreign Minister.

"But President Ryti held it up, fighting for time because he still feels the Russians are nearing exhaustion and eventually the Germans will be able to force a compromise peace in the East.

Germans Gain Time

"The result was that the Germans gained a whole week to prepare for any eventuality—a coup d'état if necessary. The number of Germans in Helsinki meantime grew hourly.

"Tanks and guns are being unloaded in the harbor. One night I traveled to the harbor and saw several German ships.

"One afternoon a Wehrmacht cavalry unit of about 50 horses paraded through the heart of the city down Mannerheim boulevard.

"The threat to the Finns was about as subtle as a 10-ton truck smashing into a brick wall.

German Troops Arrive

"I learned authoritatively that German troops apparently were coming from Hamburg and debarking at Hango.

"Ribbentrop arrived Thursday in a bomber. Marshal Keitel, General Jodl and General Dietl also arrived and apparently went to Field Marshal Baron Mannerheim's headquarters.

"I am told on good authority that a meeting of the cabinet occurred Saturday night, lasting until 3 a. m., Sunday. Ribbentrop, Jodl, and Dietl there, but Mannerheim was not.

"Various party groups met in caucuses Sunday to discuss the Government's decision to continue the war. Social Democrats and Swedes definitely refused to accept the Government's decision. With a few other peace activists among the other parties they could swing a majority in Parliament voting. One prominent Finn said he tallied 140 out of 200 deputies against the Ryti-Linkomies-Tanner plan. Two secret sessions were held by Parliament Monday, but the Government didn't dare risk its policy by submitting it for approval."

Henry Q. Taffle At Oak Run Plant

OAK RUN, U. S. A.—Henry Q. Taffle, Taffletown citizen, following important consultations with The Christian Science Monitor in Boston pertaining to a new venture, halted his itinerary to inspect a local bomber plant. His party, which included his wife and son, were amazed at the colossal and smooth-working production lines. Following an impromptu speech at the plant by Mr. Taffle, several reporters sounded out Mr. Taffle's presidential aspirations. However, informed newspapermen feel Mr. Taffle will be much too occupied with his as yet unannounced newspaper activities to launch into the presidential campaign.

Today's Woman

We Redecorated And Bought Bonds, Too

By Mary Elsie Root
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The scope of home decorating possibilities open to the amateur decorator has been immeasurably broadened by the invention of casein wall paint, for it is quickly applied and, when properly mixed, it dries rapidly and leaves no streaks. All of our experiences with it have been successful and interesting for the entire family.

It all began quite innocently; we had no idea that our first crude attempt at wall painting would eventually involve us in an extensive redecorating program—but that is ahead of the story.

When we moved into a rented house, many problems confronted us, the most conspicuous being the stairway wall upon which our eyes first fell as we entered the front door. The children of the previous occupants had left their fingerprints unmistakably recorded over this area. They could not be washed off and the more we looked at them the less sentimental we felt about them. The rest of the room did not justify complete redecorating, and furthermore, what guarantee did we have that our own three children would not very soon be recording their prints in like manner?

Mother Goose Helps Out

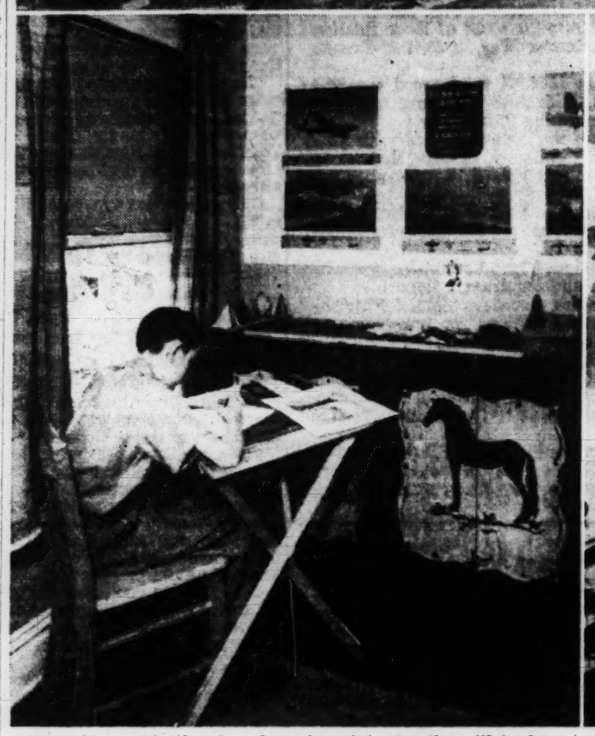
The area was triangular in shape and openly defied me each time I passed. Then an idea came to me to scan some of the children's books for a simple picture which could be painted right on the wall. Our twins, Jack and Judy, being four at that time, were fond of Mother Goose, so a simple illustration was found showing Jack and Jill carrying their pail between them up the hill—and the pathway was so curved as to fit the triangle perfectly! Jack and Jill were a delight to our children and their friends, as well as to grown-ups who came to call. And best of all, the children did not need to be reminded to keep their fingers off the wall.

Three years have elapsed, and a picture of a pack-train winding up a mountain trail is decorating the stairway now; the horses were done by the older son, an artist in his own right, and this time the picture is not an enlargement but an original.

Redecorate—Save, Too

We eventually purchased this house and were formulating plans for redecorating but the financial outlay our plans entailed made us stop to think. How many war bonds would that buy? How much could we save if we did the work ourselves, using casein paint for the walls? We wanted to save what we could for those bonds, so we all put more thought to it. Finally, someone said, "Why can't Mother paint some pictures for us?" That idea seemed to be the answer.

The woodwork over the entire second floor was given two coats of white paint, the first one of undercoat, the second of enamel. Then our undivided attention could be given the wall treatment.



Ingenuity, a paint brush and casein paint, plus the will to do a sizable redecorating project, has transformed these two bedrooms. The upper picture shows one view of a boys' room with its maps and steamship mural, and the names of the two young occupants of the room on the chest of drawers. (Lower left) Another view of the same room with other decorations and showing the older boy at his drawing board. (Lower right) Little sister's room with her favorite illustration from "A Child's Garden of Verses" as the mural, and furniture and other appointments in the same ice-creamy colors used in the picture.

Four gallons of white casein paint were purchased; by tinting this as needed for the different rooms with powdered art colors, obtainable at art or school supply houses, and by employing tempera for the bright color tones, quite a professional result was obtained.

Powder Must Dissolve

Caution in using the powdered art colors was necessary, we found. The powder must be thoroughly dissolved in water until all lumps were gone before it was mixed with the casein, otherwise blobs of dark paint on the brush made dark streaks unexpectedly on the wall. In some instances, such as in the dado of our boys' room we achieved an interesting effect by employing dark streaks deliberately. However, for an entire wall, this would not have been good.

One more lesson which we learned was to mix a small quantity, say a half a cup or so, to obtain the correct proportions of color and white for the shade we desired, keeping in mind the fact that paint lightens perceptibly when dry. One gallon of paste, as it came in the jar, covered the four walls of a room but an additional quart was needed for the ceiling.

In the boys' room we painted the dado which extends about four feet up the wall a neutral shade, made by mixing a gray-brown color with the primary colors and a touch of black. This mixture was gradually added to the white wall paint to get the desired shade. This matched the reversible linen rug and also served as a background for the furniture. The two upper side walls and ceiling were done in pure white, a good light reflector, and an excellent mat for the maps and pictures which the boys themselves like to change from time to time. The two end walls were reserved for pictures which were to be painted on them.

One picture is an enlargement of a travel advertisement which appeared in Fortune Magazine some six or seven years back, showing the Normandie in all her prewar splendor. The sky is soft blue, the hull a bright blue, the funnel crimson and jet black. The banners flaunt various gay hues.

Airplanes in the Blue

On the opposite wall of the same room a large passenger plane is winging its way also against a soft blue sky and among white clouds. This painting was a bit more ambitious, being an enlargement of one of the "America the Beautiful" series on the calendars of a nationally known air transport company.

The maps are predominantly blue and help to carry out the red, white and blue scheme which is taken from the lovely quilt on the bed, a gift of the boys' grandmother. The tile-red floor, blue plaid chair and draperies further carry out the color scheme.

And now, as daintily feminine as this was masculine, the seven-year-old daughter's room was carried out in pink and aqua. The colors in this room were taken from her quilt, also a gift from grandmother. The walls are aqua and the ruffled curtains pink, the two colors in the quilt's border. In the large space on one wall is a copy of the little girl's favorite illustration from Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses." This picture is the most ice-creamy one can imagine. The shades are delicate and dainty enough for a fairy. The picture itself being large, the softness of the tones keeps it from overwhelming the room. Because the ceiling was not as smooth as necessary for tinting, we resorted to papering it with a chintz pattern of pink rosebuds on a white background. Lovely handhooked rugs and white enameled furniture complete the room.

Another Bedroom, Also

Another bedroom was also included in the project. Interest here centered in chintz-covered valance boards which set the colors for the entire room. Pale green with varying shades from pink to red found in the mountain laurel pattern of the chintz were employed in upholstery and accessories.

The dullness and drabness gave place to freshness and interest in the entire house. The money we saved has gone into war bonds, so we look on our project as part of our war work, and we are proud of it. But we should never have undertaken the work had we not been assured of the certain success of casein paint in the hands of an amateur. It really is fool-proof!

Friendly Trees Lend Beauty to Your Home When Included in Your Decorative Scheme

By Ethel M. Eaton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since the days of that first, faraway garden, trees have been the friend of man, occupying a permanent place in his affections. Like human friends, they have character and personality; some are formal and dignified, others are graceful and dainty—perhaps a trifle vain; while still others have no style but are comfortable to have about—intimate and chatty. These last are usually to be found close to the house, for they like to talk to us by day and woo us to sleep at night. Looking in through door or window, laying soft shadows on wall and floor, they may—and often do—form a definite part of the decorative scheme of our homes.

Woodland Colors

In a certain house there is a lovely book room which has all the charm of a woodland glen because the decorator studied the surrounding trees and brought them into relationship with the interior. Outside, tall elms droop gracefully over the house, framing a winding, silvery stream bordered with soft ferns. Inside, the green of the foliage finds answering note in leaf-green woodwork, while the walls of silver Chinese tea paper reflect the moving shadows of the trees, as does the little stream outside. A faint tracing of red in the paper seems, in autumn, an echo of out-of-door color.

An enchanting dining room, with long French doors opening into a cloister of fragrant pines, is a most successful example of the blending of indoors with the outside. To dine in that room, to the music of breezes softly stirring through the branches, has all the pleasure of a picnic in the woods, with none of the discomforts.

A clump of gossipy birches, whispering secrets to one another day and night, contributes much charm to a little country-house living room. They belong to that house as much as the people who dwell there; and the architect who designed it gave full consideration to them in preparing his plans. Picture for yourself, through the wide living-room window, the delicate strength of these trees, bare of leaf, outlined against the intense blue of a March sky filled with fluffy, scudding clouds. These birches are a necessity to that little house through all the seasons.

Is there any sweeter sleep-song than the murmuring of trees at the window? I always recall with delight a so-called apple tree bedroom which I once occupied in a friend's summer home. A motherly apple tree lives so close a neighbor to this room that in Maytime one can reach from the window and pluck a fragrant bouquet for the dressing table. The woodwork is painted a soft apple-green; the walls are cream with a vague, shadowy design in green; while the floor is a dark moss green spattered with apple green and cream color. Crisp white, beruffled organdy, over pink, drapes the dressing table; and the same organdy becomingly frames the windows under pink flowered overdraperies. Of course this friendly old tree wears each summer "a nest of robins in her hair"; and robin song to accompany breakfast in bed is an added joy to the fortunate guest in this room.

Another delightful guest room comes to mind—a room that looks into the green depths of an oak tree on a hillside rising from the rear of an old farmhouse. A saucy gray squirrel lives in that old oak; and he perches on the window sill and scolds you lustily if your morning habits chance to be—well, a bit laggardly! This is his year-round home, so you do not escape, even in the winter.

The Song of Autumn

To occupy that room in fall and winter is quite as much a joy as at other seasons; for then you are lulled to sleep by the gentle rustle of oak leaves.

Pine branches tap on the roof and windows of a little cottage near a wood—etched perhaps on a full moon. Or maybe it is just a lemon-yellow crescent of a moon resting on a branch by the window.

Have as many trees as you can, but let there be at least one close to your house—close enough to whisper a good-night into your window or to greet you with a good-morning when you open the front door.

Timely Tips on Trends

By Ann Cox
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Swim suits which allow the greatest freedom are the knitted fabrics, but since it is necessary to have several in order to insure having a dry one always ready for the next dip, a dressmaker suit can "get into the swim" if it has knitted underpinning. This knitted bra and bloomer combination underneath should fit snugly when dry, as it will fit much more loosely when wet.

* * *

While the midriff bathing suits are designed for acquiring a sun tan on the beach, they are not considered good for active swimming. A cotton and rayon finely-knitted fabric, which has a velvety finish, and looks like velvet, has been used successfully for an attractive swim suit that gives sufficient freedom for swimming.

A play suit which walks away with the honors wherever it is shown is a red mushroom print on white fine wale piqué. The shorts and top are in one piece, while the "below the knee" length dirndl skirt buttons down the side, and the briefest of boleros fastens at the waistline with one huge button. The charm of this print is the original treatment of the mushrooms in the design.

* * *

An interesting fashion note—match extra towels to the color of the beach ensemble, and add twin beach towels. The second one can be used for full protection from the sun's rays when necessary. A useful accessory is a pair of bathing shoes which come in handy on a rocky beach, in the beach house, or for a stroll along the shore.

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Washday Was Work When 'Granna' Was a Girl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Sorry, I can't bring 'em back before two weeks. Sure can't."

"Two weeks!" I heard Jean, my grandson's wife, gasp.

The outer door closed and Jean burst into the room. "Did you hear what he said, Granna? We can't have that laundry for two weeks." She fairly wailed. "And there were all those shirts for Fred and Junior, and that mess of tablecloths and sheets and towels. How in the world are we going to keep clean until we get them back?"

Just an Idea

"Well, some people do their laundry work at home," I suggested mildly.

"But, Granna, almost every laundress in town is working at the arms plant. I can scarcely get a woman to come and do cleaning."

"I know, Jean," I answered, "but I washed many a shirt for Fred's grandfather; my daughter did many a one for Fred's father; possibly in an emergency you could do a few for Fred and Junior."

Jean stared at me for a long moment, then she said, "Granna, you can think of the quaintest things," and she left the room, closing the door with what seemed to me unnecessary emphasis. Presently I heard her car in the driveway. I knew she was to talk that afternoon to the Tuesday Club on "Sacrifice on the Home Front Will Help Win the War."

I went on knitting my flier's helmet (my eighteenth one), but knitting does not keep one from remembering, and I was remembering—a long way back.

I was a little girl again on an Iowa homestead, and it was Monday—washday. The "boys" had gotten up an hour earlier than on other days to draw the water from the two-bucket well beside the kitchen door, and now a row of filled tin pails stood along the wall in the wash-shed. A fire was burning in the little rusty stove and on top a boiler of water was heating. Two tubs stood on benches near-by and beside them two great baskets piled high with soiled clothing.

While Mother prepared breakfast, it was my duty to attend to the supply of soap. In the cellar stood a covered half-barrel of "soft soap" and along one side was a shelf where bars of "hard soap" were stacked to cure. All of this was "homemade." Waste fat was saved from our cooking and from the butchering. We obtained our lye from a hogshead of wood ashes, placed on a bench out in the yard and provided with a spigot. Water poured on the ashes trickled through the spigot into a pail as lye. Once or twice a year the fat and the lye were combined in a great iron cauldron and boiled over an open fire to make a slimy yellowish substance that we called "soft soap." A part of it would be salted with brine to make "hard soap," which was cooled in trays and cut into bars.

Soft Soap for Scrubbing

So each Monday I ladled out a crockful of "soft soap" for the scrubbing and the washing of the work clothing, and selected a bar of "hard soap" for the remainder of "the wash."

Breakfast over, Mother began the strenuous task of washing, boiling, sudsing, rinsing, starching, every piece being rubbed clean on a zinc-covered washboard. There was no wringer and I, too small to rub, stood by to hold the ends of the larger pieces while Mother twisted and wrung the water out of them.

Sheets came first and I always felt triumphant when Mother's were on the line before Mrs. McHugh, across the creek, hung hers. Such speed marked one as a good housekeeper.

Last of all came the starching. I made ready for that: a kettle of "wheat flour" starch for the colored aprons, dresses and shirts; a little basin of "store starch" for the very finest white things. All the waste water was then poured down the trough that emptied into the creek, the flour was mopped up, and it was all over until next Monday.

Then I thought of the beautiful laundry room Jean had in the basement, the stationary tubs, the electric washing machine, the hot and cold running water, the flaked and powdered soaps, and I decided that I would not feel too sorry for her if the lack of domestic help did make it necessary for her to do a few of Fred's and Junior's shirts herself, but, of course, I do think of the quaintest things.

D. L. D.

Mud Stains Are Removable

Rainy days and muddy streets often play havoc with summer outfits. With dry cleaning service at a premium, here are some suggestions from Mrs. Esther Colley Page, extension clothing specialist of Massachusetts State College, on the proper technique for removing mud stains.

If the mud is on a garment, Mrs. Page says that the first thing to do is to allow it to dry well. Then a thorough brushing will often remove a great deal.

Washable fabrics should be soaked in clear cool water and then washed with soap and warm water to remove the mud.

Mrs. Page urges extra care with washable rayon. When it is wet it lacks strength and needs careful handling in the tub and while drying. Breaks in rayon fabrics, including hose, can often be traced back to twisting or rough rubbing. It is well to remember that wool, too, requires gentle treatment during drying or it may be easily pulled out of shape.

Stains on nonwashable fabrics may be carefully sponged with denatured alcohol. On nonwashable rayons or colored clothes, denatured alcohol may also be used diluted with two parts of water and one part of alcohol.

When mud contains oil or grease, the stain is treated like a hard grease spot. To loosen the grease lard is rubbed on, followed by sponging with cleaning fluid.

Mud should not be allowed to dry on shoes. It can be removed by washing with a wet cloth, if necessary. Mud often does more damage to leather than to fabric. If left to dry it may cause a permanent stain. Leather shoes and gloves should always be thoroughly dried before they are worn. A bulletin, "Stain Removal," is available to residents of Massachusetts from the Mailing Room at M. S. C., Amherst, Massachusetts.

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New York City Setup Scored In Report on Juvenile Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—New York's facilities for dealing with wartime juvenile crime were receiving sharp scrutiny today following release of four reports by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency describing children's court probation as an "empty gesture" and hitting at "serious inadequacies" throughout the program.

Despite a 60 per cent increase in juvenile crime here since 1941, many delinquents who should be committed to institutions are placed on probation, truancy is handled superficially, and the Juvenile Aid Bureau of the Police Department, charged with the responsibility of developing neighborhood and community programs to combat juvenile delinquency, is hampered by a staff that receives other assignments, the reports charge. In addition, 40 per cent of its budget in 1941 was spent for other than juvenile-aid work, it is declared.

The Committee urges immediate appointment of a city-wide official group to take over the work of the precinct co-ordinating councils established early this year by the Mayor under the supervision of the Police Department to handle juvenile delinquency on a neighborhood basis.

"The Juvenile Aid Bureau has tended to focus attention of the co-ordinating councils upon the problem of delinquency alone," the reports stress, warning that, as a result, the many-sided nature of the problem has been overlooked, with recreation having been offered as the solution for all problems ranging from broken homes to truancy.

The reports recommend the immediate appointment of 14 probation officers and six secretarial workers to the Probation Bureau of the Children's Court and emphasize that all vacancies be filled as they occur. Overloading of staff workers and lack of facilities for caring for delinquents or neglected children outside their homes have reduced the effectiveness of the Children's Court to a minimum, the Committee holds.

In order to curb the sharp rise in truancy in New York Schools, the Committee favors amendment of the Board of Education by-laws requiring schools to report to the Bureau of Attendance the names of all students absent for three consecutive days without explanation. It would be the duty of the schools to determine whether or not the absence was legal, thereby permitting the Attendance Bureau to devote its efforts to those that are illegal.

Expansion of case-work service and establishment of institutional facilities for "incorrigible" truants coming from unwholesome homes also is advised, with the reminder that "truancy is not a simple police problem, but its roots lie in the school, in the child's home, or in the child himself."

An acute shortage of institutional and boarding-home facilities for delinquent children demands that state, city, and private-agency officials confer for the purpose of integrating their activities, the reports say. Increase of city subsidies to private institutions for the care of delinquents is recommended.

Two more reports are due to appear soon. An earlier study of the increase in juvenile delinquency among children between the ages of 7 and 15 was submitted to the Mayor in August, 1943. The Committee was appointed in February last year.

Army Airmen to Try Guiding by Radio A Ground Party to 3 Stranded Fliers

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., June 28 (AP)—Army airmen were to attempt today from a four-engine bomber cruising along the jagged North Rim of the Grand Canyon to guide by radio a third ground party to three parachutists stranded for a week on a desert plateau 500 feet above the rapids of the Colorado River.

Two other groups of experienced Park Rangers, mounted on 33 saddle and pack mules, were en route to the nearest accessible point on the floor of the mile-deep gorge to the marooned fliers, who bailed out last Wednesday when their bomber encountered temporary motor trouble.

The river parties will be separated from the base of the plateau by the churning stream estimated to be 300 to 400 feet wide and 30 feet deep.

Col. Donald B. Phillips, commander of Kingman, Ariz., Army Airfield, ordered the third ground party composed mainly of service personnel to join the rescue enterprise. An aerial survey yesterday convinced him a land route to the men might be puossible from the North Rim of the vast chasm. United States Park Service officials selected the river routes as the most feasible, but will join in the North Rim attempt.

The military party, directed by Maj. James Wergen of Salinas, Calif., will include two Rangers who are thoroughly acquainted with the canyon country. The unit is prepared to use ropes and mountain equipment in dropping down the gorge walls to the plateau, estimated to be 4,500 feet below the rim.

Army officers could offer no explanation of two green flares fired from the plateau yesterday. Previously arranged signals directed the marooned men Monday to fire a green flare for each one safe. Three flares were discharged.

Colombian Internationalist Puts Faith In Extension of Good Neighborliness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28 — One luxury none of the 22 American nations can afford is "the stupendous, silly one" of a government that doesn't support or understand the Good-Neighbor policy, Dr. Augusto Ramirez-Moreno, one of Colombia's first internationalists, declared here today.

The reason it can't be afforded now or after the war, according to Dr. Moreno, is because the Good-Neighbor policy during its short life has already gained enough support and strength in both continents to be almost axiomatic in North and South America.

In Latin America, for example, the business of working toward continental solidarity has become an instrument of national policy, an accepted "state of mind," a permanent job of government which he holds, in one way or another, may ultimately remove geographical limitations and break down language barriers.

The task is a tremendous one; the goal, hemispheric, of course, but Dr. Moreno believes the feeling for it is more acute than ever before among the people, and it is their sense of the importance of the policy that supersedes any government sentiment and directs it.

Dr. Moreno, a lawyer who bolted his party before Pearl Harbor because of their indecision about the United States, is in New York on private business, but he had a program for implementing continental solidarity which he outlined in a press conference at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Dr. Moreno feels that Latin-American countries should have the right to attend peace conferences and to be heard; that compassion should be asked for Germany and Japan, although their present governments should be smashed and that totalitarian parties should be barred in the Americas.

Dr. Moreno is a member of the bipartisan Colombian National Defense Commission.

Stoking Cows With Coal New Method Of Stepping Up Bossy's Protein Feed

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Now it's feeding coal to cows.

During the past 12 months even the all-time record supplies of protein feed have been inadequate and Agriculture Department research workers have tried—with success—feeding a coal product to the animals.

It is urea, a synthetic made from coal, air and water. A white granular solid resembling fine stock salt, it contains no protein itself, but does furnish the nitrogen needed to make protein.

Here's the way it works: Instead of adding a high protein feed such as soybean meal to the cow's daily diet, you toss in about a third of a pound of urea. Then the bacteria combines the nitrogen of the urea with the hay, etc., to make protein.

It is not a complete substitute for a high-protein feed such as soybean or cottonseed meal and a certain amount of carbohydrate feed such as corn or oats must be added.

The Christian Science Monitor Guide to Current Film Fare

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACTION IN ARABIA—Newspaperman foils Nazi agents in fair melodrama.—M. Y.

ADDRESS UNKNOWN—Deeply moving study of man who accepts Nazi order, forsakes obligation to home and friends, finds that all he sacrificed leads to his own destruction.—M. Y.

ADVENTURE IN IRAQ—Essentially a western, though scene is Iraq desert.—M. Y. C.

ADVENTURES OF A ROOKIE—Farce about army life of new soldiers.—M. Y. C.

ADVENTURES OF TARTU—Exciting sabotage melodrama, with romantic interludes.—M. Y.

ADVENTURES OF MARK TWAIN—Entertaining selection of incidents, with Fredric March portraying title character satisfactorily.—M. Y. C.

ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES—Big lively Technicolor melodrama.—M. Y. C.

ALWAYS A BRIDESMAID—The Andrews Sisters sing five times in this light melodramatic romance.—M. Y. C.

ANDY HARDY'S BLONDE TROUBLE—Co-ed fun, with Andy confused for once because girl whom he wishes to help is twins.—M. Y. C.

AND THE ANGELS SING—Better than ordinary musical because of strong cast.—M. Y. C.

AROUND THE WORLD—Kay Kyser and troupe of agreeable young singers and dancers entertain at army camps.—M. Y. C.

ATTACK—Hour-long documentary, ably depicting New Britain campaign, with abundant evidence to show difficulties of jungle warfare.—M. Y.

BATTLE OF RUSSIA—Full-length U. S. documentary compiled from Russian and other newsreels, with commentary. Thrilling record of fight of great people for freedom.—M. Y.

BEHIND THE RISING SUN—Japanese youth becomes killer when war test comes, forsaking his low-caste fiance, and American friends.—M. Y.

BERMUDA MYSTERY—Fast action helps maintain interest in conventional murder melodrama. Most scenes in New York.—M. Y.

BETWEEN TWO WORLDS—Interesting version of "Outward Bound," with "ghosts" who find consequences of earthly behavior.—M. Y.

BRIDGE OF SAN LUIS REY—New version of Wilder romance, uncommonly well acted.—M. Y.

BROADWAY RHYTHM—Elaborate musical about summer theaters, with Technicolor dance sequences. Talented cast.—M. Y. C.

BUFFALO BILL—Technicolor biography of scout and showman dealing with earlier years in West but not forgetting later career. Elaborately staged battle with Indians.—M. Y. C.

CASANOVA IN BURLESQUE—Professor stages swing "Taming of Shrew." For those who laugh easily.—M. Y. C.

COASTAL COMMAND—Stirring British documentary showing daily duties of men who fly planes that protect convoys.—M. Y. C.

COBRA WOMAN—After many adventures, gentle princess who is rightful ruler of Technicolor South Seas kingdom is placed on throne and cruel sister is ousted.—M. Y.

COVER GIRL—Elaborate Technicolor musical, with first-rate dancing, smart songs, and handsome photography in familiar backstage story.—M. Y. C.

COWBOY AND THE SENORITA—Roy Rogers rides and sings way to victory over rascals who would cheat little ranch girl.—M. Y. C.

CRY HAVOC—Fair melodrama, well-acted, about nurses at Bataan. Painful war incidents.—M. Y.

DAYS OF GLORY—Tragic romance of Russian man and girl, guerrillas, who sacrifice themselves to stop German advance.—M. Y.

ESCAPE TO DANGER—Fair spy melodrama, made in England.—M. Y.

EVE OF ST. MARK—Strong version of stage play about Philippine defenders who decide that democracy is worth risking everything for.—M. Y.

FALCON OUT WEST—Formula murder mystery for double bills.—M. Y. C.

FIGHTING SEABEES—Melodrama romance against background of development and heroism of U. S. Navy construction battalions.—M. Y.

FOLLOW THE BOYS—Collection of good vaudeville acts in story about camp shows.—M. Y. C.

FOUR JILLS IN A JEEP—Adventures overseas of Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye, and Mitzi Mayfair, as entertainers.—M. Y. C.

GASLIGHT—Combines, with debatable taste, roles of romantic hero and villain in shocker.—M.

GIRL IN THE CASE—So-so comedy melodrama about sleuth who rounds up spy ring.—M. Y.

GOIN MY WAY—Bing Crosby as Roman Catholic priest who gets old city parish out of financial difficulties. Pleasant picture of its sort, strong in musical interest.—M. Y.

GHOST CATCHERS—Fairly entertaining musical with extravagant comedy.—M. Y.

GOYESCAS—Spanish romantic melodrama, well-acted and sung, presenting Imperio Argentina in dual role, with musical interludes.—M. Y.

HAIRY APE—Softened melodramatic version of O'Neill's tragedy of stoker who could not understand why lowly origin and coarse labors should set him apart.—M.

© Paramount

Dorothy Lamour
In "And the Angels Sing"

ters untamed cowboy and hog-ties him after farcical adventures.—M. Y. C.

LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter.—M. Y. C.

LARCENY WITH MUSIC—Singer's manager saves night club from bankruptcy by popularizing his musical numbers. Program filler.—M. Y.

LARAMIE TRAIL—Western with pair accused of crime, shooting it out with culprits.—M. Y. C.

LASSIE COME HOME—Touching story of collie who refused to be separated from family with which she grew up.—M. Y. C.

LET'S FACE IT—Passable musical about soldiers and flighty married couples.—M. Y.

LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.

LONE STAR TRAIL—Entertaining, if routine, western mixing thrills with comedy.—M. Y. C.

LOST ANGEL—Child under intensive training designed to make her genius enters on normal girlhood under guidance of reporter.—M. Y. C.

LUMBERJACK—Scenic interest adds appeal to this film, showing Hopalong Cassidy outsmarting landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.

MAN FROM FRISCO—Melodrama of engineer who works out faster way of building ships.—M. Y.

MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem of Lermontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.

MEET THE PEOPLE—Fair musical about shipyard workers and young singing actress. Bert Lahr helps with fun.—M. Y.

MEMPHIS BELLE—Factual report of bomber raid on Germany. Stirring unheatrical heroism.—M. Y.

MINESWEEPER—Passable melodrama about Navy men who clear ship lanes for convoys.—M. Y.

MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.

MIRACLE OF MORGAN'S CREEK—Aftermath of girl's marriage while tipsy to unidentified soldier, dubiously handled as subject for uproarious farce.—M. Y.

MOONLIGHT IN VERMONT—Passable musical about farm girl who makes good in theater.—M. Y. C.

MOON OVER LAS VEGAS—Marital misunderstandings in musical of dubious taste.—M. Y.

MR. SKEFFINGTON—Self-centered society flirt who, when she loses beauty, is deserted by all but husband whom she long disdained.—M.

MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

MY BEST GAL—Stage aspirant gets chance at last, in story that breaks into song and dance under slightest provocation.—M. Y. C.

MYSTERY BROADCAST—Conventional mystery story in radio studio setting. Good cast.—M. Y.

MYSTERY MAN—Routine Cassidy series item with two defeats for cattle rustlers—M. Y. C.

NAVY WAY—Conventional but effective melodrama about how boys learn spirit of Navy.—M. Y. C.

NEGRO SOLDIER—Government film tribute to services of Negro fighting men.—M. Y. C.

NIGHT OF ADVENTURE — Program melodrama about detective who neglects wife, ending happily when he gets her out of jam.—M. Y.

NINE GIRLS—Fair murder mystery melodrama with girls' school as scene.—M. Y.

NO GREATER LOVE—Russian picture with dubbed English dialogue, depicting mother's revenge against Nazis. War in raw.—M.

NO TIME FOR LOVE—Romance of girl photographer and tunnel digger. Big scene when she proves value of his invention.—M. Y. C.

NONE SHALL ESCAPE—Postwar trial in Poland used to introduce account of Nazi's career of brutality and to indicate some of outrages committed. Firm material, able acting.—M. Y.

NORTH STAR—Deeply moving drama of destruction of Russian village by Nazis, and heroic survival of many of the peasants.—M. Y.

NORWAY REPLIES—Documentary of war, strong in ocean scenes and flight training.—M. Y.

NORTHERN PURSUIT—The Mounties defeat Nazi plot in good romantic melodrama.—M. Y. C.

OLD ACQUAINTANCE—High-colored romance of two women novelists leaving them at the end to comfort each other in their loneliness.—M. Y.

OVERLAND MAIL ROBBERY—Miscreants brought to justice in two-fisted fashion.—M. Y. C.

PARDON MY GUN—Passable western. Engineer proves girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.

PARIS AFTER DARK—Melodrama of French underground, showing how released prisoner struck a blow for France.—M. Y.

PASSPORT TO DESTINY—Farcical cockney girl decides to do something about Hitler.—M. Y.

PASSAGE TO MARSEILLE—Convicts escape and join Free French in well-acted melodrama.—M. Y.

PETTICOAT LARCENY—Girl star of radio sells local color among crooks and reforms them in a melodrama for the family and juvenile trade.—M. Y. C.

PHANTOM LADY—Murder mystery with guilty man building suspicions against friend.—M.

PHANTOM OF THE OPERA—Familiar chills—filmed in Technicolor with care for musical values. Several horrific scenes.—M. Y.

PIN UP GIRL—Technicolor extravaganza with songs and night club scenes for Betty Grable's following, with Martha Raye and Joe E. Brown as funmakers.—M. Y.

PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.

PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

PRIDE OF THE PLAINS—Black market villains, who sought to round up wild horses for meat, foiled in serviceable Western.—M. Y. C.

PURPLE HEART—Poignant conjectural report of tortures endured by American fliers brought down in Tokyo raid, and their "trial."—M. Y.

PURPLE V—Passable low-priced prison melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.

RACKET MAN—Drafted gangster puts finger on former associates in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.

RATIONING—Mildly amusing feud between rural storekeeper and town postmistress.—M. Y. C.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

REDHEAD FROM MANHATTAN—Class B musical that gives Lupe Velez a dual role.—M. Y. C.

RIDING HIGH—Ex-burlesque actress puts on show at dude ranch. Fair music.—M. Y.

ROGER, TOUHY, GANGSTER—Factual story of racketeer, his imprisonment and his recapture after escaping. Scenes of brutality and slayings.—M.

ROOKIES IN BURMA—Clowning may be more on those who read Far East dispatches.—M.

ROSIE THE RIVETER—Musical farce about two girls who occupy room nights that is shared by two men during day, in fashion of old farce "Box and Box."—M. Y. C.

SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodelaying action. Lively melodrama.—M. Y.

SAHARA—Skipper of Yankee tank fights melodramatic delaying action. Film exemplifies understanding among men of United Nations.—M. Y.

SAILOR'S HOLIDAY—Columbia studio activities made subject of passable duellar.—M. Y. C.

SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.

SARONG GIRL—Night club-crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.

SCARLET CLAW—Sherlock Holmes runs down mysterious murderer terrifying Canadian village. Passable thriller, for double bills.—M.

SECRET COMMAND—Strong cast in melodramatic story of shipyard saboteur defeat.—M. Y.

SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.

SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.

SEE HERE, PRIVATE HARGROVE—Amusing adventures with romantic interludes.—M. Y. C.

SEVEN DAYS ASHORE—Lightweight farce about three sailors on leave.—M. Y. C.

SHE'S FOR ME.—Thin musical with cabaret background and pleasant incidental specialties.—M. Y.

SHERLOCK HOLMES FACES DEATH—All usual trappings of creepy melodrama.—M. Y.

SHOW BUSINESS—Good backstage musical about rise of lowly vaudeville performers.—M. Y. C.

SHINE ON HARVEST MOON—Entertaining and, for the most part, tasteful musical based on vaudeville career of Nora Bayes.—M. Y. C.

SING A JINGLE—Allan Jones' good baritone lifts musical above level of routine romance.—M. Y. C.

SILVER CITY RAIDERS—Fast action western with cowboys defeating landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.

SILVER SPURS—Roy Rogers solves a murder mystery in which he is falsely accused.—M. Y. C.

SLEEPY LAGOON—Girl mayor busts racketeers in passable melodrama.—M. Y. C.

SONG OF BERNADETTE—Lourdes legend in atmosphere of ecclesiastical belief and ritual.—M. Y.

SONG OF TEXAS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots way through lively western.—M. Y. C.

SONG OF THE OPEN ROAD—Pleasant musical about teen-age groups who help to harvest crops, introducing new singing talent.—M. Y. C.

SONG OF RUSSIA—"Good Neighbor" romance strong in musical interest.—M. Y. C.

SOUTH OF DIXIE—Musical about pretended Southerner who runs into feud, but escapes to cash in on film version of adventures.—M. Y.

STARS ON PARADE—Fair musical about aspiring vaudevillians.—M. Y. C.

STORY OF DR. WASSELL—Gary Cooper as dauntless physician who got wounded sailors out of Java through his resourcefulness. Technicolor, with romantic interludes as relief.—M. Y.

SWING FEVER—Slapstick musical about band leader's efforts to dispose of serious composition. Good singers, but hypnotic gag pulls film's quality down.—M. Y.

TAMPICO—Fair spy melodrama involving girl and two men who sail tankers.—M. Y.

TENDER COMRADE—Romance, with comedy trimmings and overtones of tragedy, about wives whose husbands have gone to war.—M. Y.

TEXAS MASQUERADE—Hopalong Cassidy poses as Boston dude to great discomforture of landgrabbers. Good workaday western.—M. Y. C.

THE IMPOSTER—Jean Gabin in strong performance as murderer who assumes new identity and does heroic service. Fair melodrama.—M. Y.

THE LODGER—Well-produced shocker based on London Jack-the-Ripper cases of long ago.—M.

THE SULLIVANS—Story of family life centering around five boys who heroically served their country.—M. Y.

THE WHISTLER—Man, thinking himself responsible for fatality, engages unknown person to assassinate him, then frantically seeks to escape. Engrossing but morbid melodrama.—M.

THEY LIVE IN FEAR—Trick melodrama about anti-Nazi refugee, with high school romance as key element in discrediting him.—M.

THEY MET IN MOSCOW—Jolly Russian musical romance.—M. Y. C.

TWO GIRLS AND A SAILOR—Handsomely produced musical dependent on cast and band rather than story to hold attention.—M. Y.

UNCENSORED—British thriller about ingenious ways of issuing news in defiance of Nazis.—M. Y.

UNCERTAIN GLORY—Melodramatic cast of wits between French detective and criminal. Paul Lukas excellent as detective.—M. Y.

UNDERGROUND GUERRILLAS—British melodrama of underground activities. Along familiar lines, with battle scenes for excitement.—M. Y.

UNINVITED—Fair ghost story.—M. Y.

UP IN ARMS—Danny Kaye makes film debut with fine effect in Technicolor musical with war background.—M. Y. C.

UP IN MABEL'S ROOM—Fair bedroom farce with good cast.—M. Y.

VOICE IN THE WIND—Czech pianist, persecuted by Nazis, perishes in exile when on verge of reunion with wife. Happiness before invasion shown in romantic-musical flashbacks.—M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE TOWN—Story of marshal of Dodge City and the dance hall girl who fell in love with him.—M. Y.

WOMEN IN BONDAGE—Painful melodrama about inhuman practices, attributed to Nazis, for forcing women to serve slave.—M.

WYOMING HURRICANE — Entertaining western composed of stock materials.—M. Y. C.

YELLOW CANARY—British thriller about English girl who appears to be in service of Nazis. Well-made topical melodrama.—M. Y.

YOU CAN'T RATION LOVE—Campus musical built on a co-ed's whimsical notion of rationing eligibles during wartime shortage of manpower. Not distinguished for taste.—M. Y.

Recent Releases

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY—Deanna Durbin, required to make dubious venture into heavy emotionalism, proves in lighter scenes that she is better employed in films on cheerier side.—M. Y.

MASK OR DIMITRIOS—Tense but somewhat unpalatable melodrama about hunt in Europe for notorious criminal.—M.

YELLOW ROSE OF TEXAS—Musical Western with Roy Rogers solving old robbery for which heroine's father was wrongfully sent to prison. Showboat scenes and hard riding on plains provide incidents.—M. Y. C.

BATHING BEAUTY—Red Skelton cavorting in girls' school, with Technicolor presentation of water ballet featuring Esther Williams, swimming champion.—M. Y. C.

FORTY-EIGHT HOURS—Good British melodrama about supposititious rural community's fortitude and resourcefulness in face of Nazi parachute attempt to establish focal point for invasion of England.

MAKE YOUR OWN BED—Fair farce about servant problem, Nazi saboteurs, and blundering detective who makes good.—M. Y.

STEP LIVELY—Frank Sinatra's singing is reason for another revival of farce, "Room Service," with good cast.—M. Y.

WE'VE COME A LONG, LONG WAY—Unpretentious history of rise of Negroes in American national life during past 75 years.—M. Y.

HAT CHECK HONEY—Light-weight program musical.—M. Y. C.

HENRY ALDRICH SWINGS IT—Henry goes romantic briefly, and encounters crooks in formula melodramatic comedy.—M. Y.

HEROES ARE MADE—Russian picture showing how youth was turned into skillful guerrilla during first World War.—M. Y.

HER PRIMITIVE MAN—Passable farce about girl anthropologist who sets out to embarrass nature-taking author.—M. Y. C.

HERE COMES ELMER—Minor musical farce about night club and radio entertainment.—M. Y. C.

HERS TO HOLD—Agreeable fable with music; boy meets girl, they separate, but will meet again as the war permits.—M. Y. C.

HEY, ROOKIE—Program musical with army camp background.—M. Y. C.

HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.

HI DIDDLE DIDDLE—Farce with music about delayed honeymoon.—Frothy.—M. Y.

HI, GOOD LOOKIN'—Double-bill-supporting musical about Hollywood radio business.—M. Y. C.

HIGHER AND HIGHER—Musical farce about transformation of scullery maid into debutante. Passable fun and Frank Sinatra.—M. Y. C.

HIS BUTLER'S SISTER—Musical with much fun and exceptional singing episode.—M. Y. C.

HITLER GANG—History of rise of Nazis put forward as factual record.—M. Y.

HI YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.

HI 'YA SAILOR—Thin musical with night-club background.—M. Y.

HOME IN INDIANA—Pleasant rural melodrama comedy, in color, of trotting-horse set.—M. Y.

HOOSIER HOLIDAY—Musical with Hoosier Hot Shots and other radio talent.—M. Y. C.

HOSTAGES—Melodrama about Prague people held so Nazi leader can steal coal concession. Somber and well acted.—M. Y.

HOUR BEFORE THE DAWN—Spy melodrama with as traitor, for a change, the heroine.—M. Y.

IN OLD OKLAHOMA—Story about competition for oil in early years of century. Canyon fire and wagon train race across prairie provide spectacular finish.—M. Y. C.

IN OUR TIME—Topical melodrama romance about Polish nobleman and English girl.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE MAN'S REVENGE—Preposterous shocker that has comic moments but becomes dubious when story goes gruesome.—M.

IS EVERYBODY HAPPY—Fair musical about Ted Lewis. Many familiar songs.—M. Y. C.

IT HAPPENED TOMORROW—Ingenious comedy-drama based on supposition that reporter has access to tomorrow's newspaper.—M. Y.

JANE EYRE—Charlotte Bronte's novel filmed again as gloomy but strong melodrama.—M. Y.

JAMBOREE—Rural entertainers make good on radio in program musical.—M. Y. C.

JAM SESSION—Light musical in Hollywood setting, with six dance orchestras.—M. Y. C.

JEANNIE—British Cinderella tale about drudge who spends inheritance on trip to prewar Vienna, and ends by marrying Yorkshire salesman.—M. Y. C.

JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks Light amusement.—M. Y. C.

JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.

KANSAN—Expected Western ingredients.—M. Y. C.

KLONDIKE KATE—Tough melodrama of gold rush days, with most of action in dance halls.—M.

KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY—Opera-bouffe version of Stuyvesant's stewardship of the New Amsterdam. Good singing.—M. Y. C.

LAD FROM OUR TOWN—Russian wartime romance of tank officer and concert singer.—M. Y.

LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.

LADIES COURAGEOUS—Melodrama that accents personal problems of women pilots without quite obscuring heroism of their contribution.—M. Y.

LADY AND THE MONSTER—Tidbit for chiller-diller trade, with mentally-askew natural scientist seeking to keep deceased person's brain functioning.—M.

LADY IN THE DARK—Fashion editor unburdens herself to psychiatrist, with dreams in Technicolor, and decides whom to marry.—M. Y.

LADY, LET'S DANCE—Skating star, as refugee Cinderella in pleasant romantic comedy.—M. Y. C.

LADY TAKES A CHANCE—Girl tenderfoot encoun-

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N. Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.) 1,500,000
Previous day's sales 2,179,135
1944 volume to date 125,956,845
1943 volume to date 168,705,388

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	55.6	Prev. day	55.5
Month ago	55.6	Year ago	51.9
1944 high	55.6	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	64	64	64	
Abbott Lab pf4 †	20	111½	111½	111½	— ½
Adams Exp .15e	10	13	13	13	— ⅛
Adams-Millis ½e	1	31	31	31	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	3	24	24	24	
Air Reduction 1a	22	41⅞	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
Alaska Juneau	35	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Alleghany Corp	75	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf	23	32	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅞
Alleg pr pf	3	55⅛	54¼	54¼	—1⅞
Alleg LudStl .70e	27	27⅞	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
Allen Indust ¾g	15	14	13¾	13⅞	
Al Chem & Dye 6	6	146¾	146½	146½	— ½
Allied Mills 2e	10	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	
Allied Strs 1	25	21	20⅞	20⅞	
Allied Strs pf 5	1	99½	99½	99½	— ½
Allis Ch Mfg ½e	17	39⅝	38¾	39¼	+ ⅜
Alpha P Cem ½e	5	23⅜	23¼	23¼	
Amal Lea	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 1½e	10	103	102	103	—1
Am Airlines 1½g	3	69¼	68¾	69	— ¾
Am Bk Note .60e	11	21⅛	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf3	110	66½	65½	66½	
Am Brake Sh ¾ae	2	44¼	44	44	
Am Cable & Rad	43	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Am Can 3	3	89½	88¾	89½	+1
Am Car&Fdy 4g	13	37⅜	36½	36¾	— ½
Am Car&F pf3½e	3	78¼	78¼	78½	+ ¼
Am Chain & C 2	7	27½	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
Am Ch&Chi pf5	†100	115	114⅝	115	+2⅛
Am Chicle 4a	†100	118½	117¾	117¾	—1¼
Am Colortype .30e	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Am Crystal Sugar	2	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
Am Distil	2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tilling	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Am European ½gg	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Am Export L 2	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	23	4⅛	4	4	
Am&FP $6 pf 3k	1	88	88	88	— ½
Am&FPS7pf3½2k	8	96½	95¾	96	— ¼
Am&FP 2pf	7	22	22	22	— ¼
Am Haw SS 1½e	6	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
Am Hide & Leath	54	4⅝	4½	4½	
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
Am Ice	16	67⅜	63¾	67⅛	+ ⅛
Am Internat .20e	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Am Invest III .60	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Am In Ill pf2½2	† 10	49	49	49	—1
Am Locomotive 3e	34	18½	17⅞	18¼	— ¼
Am Locom pf 7	7	89½	89	89	— ½
Am M&Fdy .80	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Am M&Met ½e	5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
Am Metal ½e	4	25	24⅞	25	
Am Metal pf 6	† 2	122¼	122	122	— ¼
AmNewsCo 1.80	† 20	57	57	57	
Am Pow & Lt	12	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Am P&L $6 pf	5	49	48½	48⅞	— ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	14	45⅞	44½	44½	— ½
Am Rad&StS .20e	90	12⅛	11⅞	12	
Am R Mill .40e	25	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Am RolMpf4½	†250	73½	73	73½	— ¼
Am SafetyRaz ½e	3	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Am Seating ½gg	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e	†170	29½	29¼	29¼	
Am Smelt & R 2	29	42⅞	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅝
Am Smelt&Rpf7	† 70	156¼	156	156¼	+ ¼
Am Snuff 1.80e	1	42½	42½	42½	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	11	25	24⅝	24¾	— ⅛
Am Stores ¾ae	10	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Am Stove .60e	2	22	21½	21½	— ½
Am Sug Ref 2e	5	45⅛	44½	44¾	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	1	128	128	128	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	11	161⅞	161½	161⅞	+1
Am Tobacco 3a	2	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	
Am Tob B 3a	5	71¾	71½	71¾	+ ¼
Am Tob pf 6	† 20	152	152	152	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½e	15	13½	13⅛	13⅜	— ¼
Am Viscose 1e	7	49	48½	49	+ ¼
Am Viscose pf 5	2	119¾	119½	119½	
Am Wat Wks	95	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
Am W W 1 pf 6	1	92	92	92	
Am Woolen	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 4k	5	84¼	84¼	84¼	—1½
Anaconda Cop 1e	69	27¼	26⅝	27	— ⅛
Anac W&C 3¼e	†160	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅝
Anchor H-G .30e	4	24½	24½	24½	
APW Paper	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Arch-Dan-M 1e	1	54½	54¼	54½	+ ½
Armour & Co	144	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	2	92¼	92	92¼	— ¼
Armour & Co pf	† 30	106	106	105¾	— ¼
Armstrong Cork½e	9	46⅝	46	46½	
Arnold Const ½g	1	11½	11½	11½	
Artloom Corp .20e	46	13¾	12¾	13	+ ⅜
Asso Dry Gds ½e	16	16⅛	16	16	
Assn D Gds1pf6	† 10	102¾	102¾	102¾	
Assd DGd 2 pf7	†170	97	97	97	
Atch T & S F 3e	14	69⅝	68⅛	69¼	— ½
Atch T & S pf 5	1	68	68	68	+ ½
Atl Coast L 1½e	11	40⅜	39¼	40⅜	+ ⅜
Atl Refining ½e	30	30½	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
Atl Ref pf 4	† 60	112	112	112	
Atlas Corp ½ae	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
Atlas Powd11½e	†200	60¾	60	60¾	
Aust Nichols	16	11⅛	10½	11	
Aut N prA3½k	† 80	79½	79½	79½	
Aviation Corp .10e	48	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
Baldwin Loco ct ¾ae	31	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅝
Balt & Ohio	88	8⅝	8⅜	8¾	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	66	16½	15¾	16⅛	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	2	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
Bangan&A pf6¼k	† 20	63	63	63	+ ½
Barber Asph	4	14⅛	14	24⅛	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	†*20	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ¼
Barker Bros ¼ae	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ½
Barnsdall Oil .60	15	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	— ½
Bath Ir Wks 3e	29	16¾	16¾	16⅜	— ½
Bayuk Cigars 1½g	1	30½	30½	30½	— ¼
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	3	33⅝	33¼	33½	
Beat Cr pf 4¼	†150	106½	106½	106½	— ¼
Beech Creek 2	† 50	24	24	24	+ ¼
Belding-Hem .80	8	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Bell Aircr 1e	5	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½e	8	40⅜	40	40⅜	— ⅜
Benef Ind Ln .60e	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Best Foods ½e	14	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
Beth Steel 3e	10	62⅜	62⅛	62¼	— ½
Beth Steel pf 7	4	121½	121	121	— ½
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	5	47¾	47¼	47¾	— ¼
Black&Decker1.60	8	21½	21¼	21¼	
Blaw-Knox .30e	15	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
Blumenthal pf7	†*30	103	103	103	+1¾
Boom'dale .45e	† 20	17	17	17	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	9	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Br 1½e	5	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	
Bon Ami B 2½	† 90	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ¼
Boston Co .80e	8	33¾	33⅛	33⅜	
Borg-Warner 1.60	9	29⅜	29	29⅛	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	57	7	6¾	7	
Bower RollBear 1e	2	42	42	42	
Braniff Airw .60	17	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	32	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	31	37⅝	36¾	37⅝	+ ⅜
Bristol-Myers 1e	1	50	50	50	+ ⅛
Brklyn Un Gas ¼ae	3	21	21	21	— ¼
Brunswick-Bal ½ae	6	21¼	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	15	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	293	9⅜	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
Budd Mfg pf	† 20	175	173½	175	+1½
Budd Mfg5Spf5	†320	69½	68¼	69¼	+ ⅜
Buffalo Wheel ¼ae	75	9½	9	9½	+ ¼
Bullard Co 1e	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Bulova Watch 2	24	28	26½	28	+2½
Burling Mills .80e	7	31½	31	31½	+ ¼
Burr Add'Mach .40e	13	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼ae	75	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Bush T pf 6	† 20	72	71	71	—1
Bush TB pf2½k	†310	51¾	50	50	
Butler Bros .30e	21	12	11⅞	11⅞	
Butler Br pf 1½	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Butte C & Z ½ag	19	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
Byers AM Co ¼ae	7	15¼	14⅞	15	— ⅛
Byers pf 7	70	80¼	80	80	
Byron Jackson ½ae	1	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Calif Pack 1½	3	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	21	1¼	1	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec .40e	30	7	6¾	6⅞	
Campbell Wy ⅓ae	10	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Can Dry GAle ½ae	5	28¾	28½	28¾	— ¼
Can South Ry 3	† 20	42	42	42	+1¼
Canad Pacific 4½2e	59	11¼	11	11	— ¼
Cannon Mills 2	2	48½	48½	48½	—1½
Capital Adm A	2	9½	9½	9½	
Cap Adm pf 3	† 90	47½	47½	47½	— ¾
Carr C & O 5	† 10	109	109	109	
CarpenterStl 1¾e	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Case JI Co ¾ae	9	57¾	57	57	— ½
Case (JI) pf 7	† 10	147	147	147	—1¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	52	51¾	52	— ⅜
Celanese Cp 1-35f	9	37½	37	37½	
Celanese 1stpf4¾	4	99	98¾	98¾	
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 70	120	120	120	—1
Celotex Corp ½e	6	15⅜	15	15½	— ⅜
Celotex Cp pf 1	†520	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	5	21½	21¼	21⅜	
Cent Foundry	6	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Cent R R N J	17	11	10¼	11	+ ⅝
Cent VioletaSug 1g	3	26½	26	26	—1¼
Century Rib M	6	11½	M	11⅜	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas 1½e	12	36	35½	36	+ ½
Certain-teed Prod	98	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
Certain-teedpf	†1870	86¾	84¼	84¼	—2
Chain Belt ½e	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Champ Pap&F ½e	10	28¼	27¼	28⅛	+ ½
Ches & Ohio 3	27	46¼	46	46¼	— ⅛
Ches Corp Va .80	4	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
Chi & E III ½gg	3	7¼	7¼	7⅛	
Chi & E III A 1e	8	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅜
Chi Grt West	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Chi Grt W pf 1¼k	3	23	22¾	23	— ¼
Chi Mail Or .30e	6	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
Chi No West wi	26	25⅞	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
Chi No West pf wi	28	58¼	57¾	58¼	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	12	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Yellow Cab 1	5	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
Childs Co	4	3⅛	3	3	
Chrysler Corp 1½e	40	96¼	95¼	95½	— ⅞
City I&F 1.20	40	23⅛	22	23⅛	+ ⅞
City Invest †	90	62½	62½	62½	+ ¼
City Stores	8	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Clark Equip 1¾e	2	43½	43½	43½	— ¾
Clev G B pf-5 †	50	107	107	107	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	10	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ¾
Cluet Peab 1e	5	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ¼
Colgate-Pim ½ae	18	28½	27¾	28⅛	— ⅜
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	20	107¼	107¼	107¼	
Collins & Aik ½e	1	34	34	34	— ¼
Col & South †220		22¼	22	22¼	
Col & South 1pf †430		24	23¼	24	+ ½
Col Fuel & Iron 1	14	18¼	18	18	— ⅜
ColumbStarstA.80e	15	53¼	53	53⅜	
ColumbStarstB.80e	4	32¾	32¼	22¼	— ¼
Colum G&E .10e	89	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	4	81	80½	80½	+ ½
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	10	72½	72¼	72½	
Colum Pict ½gg	8	21¾	21	21¾	+1¼
Colum P pf 2¾a	1	46	46	46	
Colum Carbon 4	2	90	90	90	
Coml Credit 2	6	43	43	43	
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	18	47⅞	47¾	47⅞	— ⅛
Coml Solvents .30e	28	18¾	17⅞	18¾	+ ⅛
Comm'with&South	119	¾	¾	¾	
Com & So pf 2½2k	7	82½	82	82	—1
Com Ed 1.40	21	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	4	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1e	2	28	28	28	— ¼
Cons Copper .20g	46	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
Cons Edison 1.60	59	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ¼
Cons Edis pf 5	7	106½	106¼	106⅜	— ¼
Cons Film Ind	5	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
Cons Film pf ½k	11	25	24¾	25	
ConsLaundries .35e	8	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
Cons Nat Gas 1a	15	30⅜	30¼	30½	— ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	12	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1¾ae	23	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Consol'n Coal	4	15¼	15	15	— ¼
Container Corp ½e	3	25⅝	25½	25½	
Cont Bak ½ae	16	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	— ¼
Cont Can ½ae	13	43	42¼	42⅜	+ ⅜
Cont Diam F .30e	7	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¼
Cont Motors .30e	623	8⅜	7½	8⅜	+ ⅞
Contin Oil 2.60	5	32	31⅞	32	— ⅛
Cooper Bess ½ae	65	16⅜	15⅞	16¼	+1
CopperweldStl .80	13		12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Corn'wdSt pf2½ †	50	50	50	50	
Corn Prod 2.60	5	57⅞	57½	57½	
Cornell-D E .40e	32	21⅛	20¾	21½	+ ⅛
Coty Inc .15e	35	6½	6¼	6¼	
Coty Interna	†117	4½	3⅞	4	+ ⅜
Crane Co 1	42	27¾	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	†120	108	108	108	
Cream of Wh 1½	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ½ae	4	21⅛	21½	21⅛	
Crown Cork ½ae	13	36¼	35¾	36	— ⅛
Crown Cork pf 2¼	3	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¼
Crown Zeller 1	21	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	9	33⅜	33¼	33¼	— ¾
Cuba R R pf	†310	25⅞	24¾	25	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	31	16¾	16½	16¾	
Cudahy Packing	3	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	334	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅞
Curtis Pub pf5e †	60	123	123	123	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	2	50	50	50	+ ½
Curtis-Wright ⅜g	43	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1e	24	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham .70e	4	26½	25¾	25¾	— ½
Davison Chem 1e	4	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	3	29¼	29	29⅛	+1
Deere & Co 2g	15	45¾	44¾	45	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	35⅝	35½	35⅝	
Deisel-WemG ⅜ae	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Del & Hudson	2	34¼	33⅝	33¾	— ⅜
Del Lack & West	39	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi .90e	11	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ¼
Det-Hills 4	10	56½	56½	56½	+1½
Devoe&Ray A 1	†300	39¼	38	39¼	+ ¾
Diam Match 1½g	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼
Diam-T Motor ½ae	12	16⅛	15½	16⅛	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	11	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	— ½
Dixie Cup ¾ae	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Dixie C A 2½g	† 70	45½	45¼	45½	— ¼
Doehler D Cas¾ae	7	44¼	44⅛	44½	+ ¼
Dome Mines h1.60	10	24⅝	24⅜	24½	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	4	52¼	51½	51¼	— ¾
Dow Chem 3	1	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	+ ⅛
Dow Chem pf 4	1	111	111	111	
Dresser Mfg 1e	2	39	39	39	— ¼
Dunhill Int	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp .40e	3	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 2¼2e	8	158½	157¼	158¾	—1¼
duPont pf 4½2	1	126¼	126¼	126¼	
Eagle PichLd .30e	9	13⅜	13	13⅛	
Eastern R M .20e	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	10	170¼	169	170¼	— ¾
Eaton Mfg 3	2	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
Edis Brs Strs .80a	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
Ei&Mus Ind .08e	6	7	5¾	5	— ⅜
El Auto-Lite 1e	5	44⅜	44	44	— ¾
Electric Boat ¾ae	12	12¾	12⅜	12⅛	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	27	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	88	88	88	— ¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	93	92¾	92¾	— ¼
El Storage Bat 2	3	43	43	43	— ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	2	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
Endicott-John 3	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ¾
Eng Pub Service	18	13½	13	13	— ¾
Eng PS $5 pf5	†170	98	98	98	— ¾
EPS$5½pf5½2	†130	100	99¾	100	
Eng PS $6 pf6	† 50	103	103	103	+1
Equit Off Bldg	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Erie R R ¾ae	7	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Erie R R ct ¾ae	28	12¾	12	12¼	— ¼
Erie R R pf A 5	2	58	58	58	— ⅜
EurekaVCleaner¾ae	8	10¾	10	10¾	+ ⅜
Evans Prod ¼ae	15	14½	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	26	25½	25½	—1
Fairbanks Morse1a	10	40¾	40¼	40¾	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	22	23⅜	22¾	23⅛	+ ¼
Farns Tel & Rad	32	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
Fed Mng & Smelt	6	23¼	23	23	— ½
Fed Mogul .55e	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Fed MotTruck .40	15	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
Federat D Strs1½	4	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¾
FedDStrs pf4¼	†150	97¾	97½	97¾	+ ¼
Ferro Enam ¼ae	9	23¼	22¾	23¾	—1
Fid P Ins 1.60a	4	49	48¾	49	+1
Firestone 1¾ae	16	50½	50	50⅜	— ⅜
Firest T&R pf4½	5	108¼	108	108	
First Nat Strs 2½a	3	39¾	39½	39½	— ⅞
Flintkote .30e	21	26	25½	25⅞	— ⅛
Florence Stove 2	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	
Follansbee Stl	10	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf †	60	49½	49	49	— ⅛
Food Fair Strs 1	10	14	13⅝	14	+ ½
Food Mach .70e	30	64½	64½	64½	— ½
Foster Wheeler¾ae	4	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
Francisco Sugar	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅝
Freeport Sulph 2	7	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ¼
Fruehauf Tra .80e	10	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅜
Frueh4½pf4½2 †	60	113	112	113	
Gabriel Co	11	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	—
Gair Robert .30g	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20	7	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
Gamewell 1¾ae	†130	41½	40½	41½	+1
Gardner Denver 1	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	117	7¼	6⅞	7	
Gaylord Cont ½ae	19	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
Gaylord Cpf2¾ †	80	54½	53¼	54½	+1
Gen Am Inv 1g	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
GenAmTrans 1¼ae	16	47	46⅞	47	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .30e	23	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Gen Baking pf8	†100	155	155	155	+4
Gen Bronze .30e	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Gen Cable	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	16	16	16	
GenCable pf5¼kf	70	96¾	96	96¾	+ ¾
Gen Cigar 1	4	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
Gen Cigar pf 7	†110	147	146½	147	+ ½
Gen Elec 1.40	76	38	37⅝	37⅞	— ¼
Gen Foods 1.60	18	42	41½	41½	— ⅜
Gen G & El A	31	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Gen Mills 4	2	111	111	111	+1
Gen Motors 1½e	60	64⅞	64⅜	64½	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	5	128	128	128	+ ¼
Gen Out Ad ¼ae	12	10½	10¼	10¼	
Gen Out Ad A 4	2	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
Gen Prec Eq 1	2	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	
Gen PrintInk .20e	14	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Gen P Ink pf 6 †	20	105	105	105	+ ½
Gen Pub Service	9	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Gen Ry Signal ½e	2	25	25	25	— ⅜
Gen Real & Util	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .60e	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe ½ae	5	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 3k	†150	78	77¾	77¾	— ⅜
Gen Tel 1.60	1	26½	26	26	+ ½
Gen Time Inst ½e	1	28	28	28	+ ⅜
Gen Tire&Rub ½ae	3	25	25	25	
Gen T&R pf4½ †	50	101¾	101	101¾	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R .80	16	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf5	2	85	85	85	—1
Gimbel Bros .65e	8	16⅞	16½	16½	— ½
Glidden Co .60a	6	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Goebel Brew .20	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	2	108	107½	108	+1½
Goodrich BF 1e	4	52½	52	52¼	— ⅜
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	
Goodyear T&R 1e	8	49	48½	48½	—1
Goth Hosiery ½gg	4	14	14	14	
Goth Hosierypf7 †	50

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Bank Urges People Control National Funds

"Control over the national purse by the people is the greatest safeguard against the usurpation of governmental power," says The First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

Continuing the bank states, "Our forefathers came here to escape the tyrannies of Europe and founded 'the new order of the ages' by establishing the first Government in the world designed for the preservation of individual freedom. All other governments prior to that were founded for the glory and power of the state. Personal liberty was zealously guarded by inscribing in the Bill of Rights the guarantee of free speech, a free press, free religious worship, protection of personal property, and the like. This was an area where no authority could trespass.

Bulwark Threatened

"But now this bulwark so assiduously devised is being seriously threatened by a Federal fiscal policy, vigorously championed in this country, that would be geared to the full development of our resources and would provide correctives for the business cycle. To carry out such a program effectively, the proponents hold that Congress should authorize huge lump-sum appropriations, sufficient for several years, to be placed at the disposal of the Executive, and that he be empowered to raise and lower the tax rate in accordance with business developments. It is contended by the deficit-financing theorists that only by such a system would it be possible for our economy to work under modern conditions.

"Such a measure would make Congress a rubber stamp, the system of checks and balances would be scrapped, and Constitutional Government as we have known it would go by the board. All the safeguards that have been so painstakingly built up over the centuries would be scuttled, and our Government would become like an inverted pyramid, with the apex resting on a single individual.

Hits Proposed Policy

"The adoption of the proposed fiscal policy would make it possible for the party in power to entrench itself by granting lavish bounties to strong political groups. What might appear to be 'manna from Heaven' would in reality be a drug that in the course of time would render the people prostrate and helpless. While the people would be lulled by the 'benefits' of vast outpourings of their own money from taxation and borrowings, relentless forces would be carrying the country down the road to dictatorship.

"Even before the war we had gone a long way in that direction, and the adoption for the postwar period of the proposed fiscal policies, which are a startling parallel to those of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, would gravely imperil the opportunity of ever again returning to a Government '. . . of the people, by the people, for the people . . .'

"As we stand on the threshold of the crucial stage of a global war for the liberation of mankind from the ruthless grip of totalitarian powers, let us be keenly alert of the insidious assault upon the ramparts at home. It would be a colassal tragedy should all the costly sacrifices on the battlefronts be made in vain."

Says No Further Print Cut Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Francis Myers (D) of Pennsylvania said the War Production Board had no present plan for a further cut in newsprint usage by the nation's newspapers during 1944.

Mr. Myers reported that the information was obtained by a special House subcommittee investigating the use of newsprint, headed by Representative Lyle Boren (D) of Oklahoma, following reports that WPB was contemplating an additional cut for the fourth quarter.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 221

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1944.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

EDWARD J. HYLAND, Treasurer.

Boston, June 27, 1944.

INSURANCE of Every Description

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Send for our brief analysis, "The Effects of Peace on Steel."

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Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅝	5⅛
American Barge Line Co	11⅞	13
American Hardware Co	28½	30½
American Manufacturing	43	46
American Manufac 5 pf	94¾	..
American Optical	31½	33¼
American Wringer Co	9½	10⅜
†Amoskeag Company	40¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	78¾	..
Appleton Company	33¾	36¾
Applied Arts Corp	3⅜	4½
Arlington Mills	47¾	51
Art Metal Construction	23½	25¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27¼	29¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18½	20½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23¼	25½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	7½	7⅞
Berkshire Fine Spinning	19½	20½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	79½	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	33½	34¾
Botson Woven Hose & Rubber	37¾	40½
Brown Co	1.65	1.95
Brown Co pf	31¾	34½
Campbell A S Co Inc	6¾	7¼
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	33	35¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16½	17⅝
Colonial Stores	18⅜	20⅜
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	39¾	42½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28¼	30⅝
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26¼	28¾
Draper Corporation	74	77
Durey Plastic & Chemical	64¼	67¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16	17½
Eastern Corporation	9¾	10⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅝	21½
Exolon Co	9⅞	11⅝
Family Finance Inc	11⅞	13¼
Family Finance pf A	24½	26¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¾	48¼
Fruit of the Loom	34¾	37½
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅞	17⅝
General Machinery	21¾	23⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¾	9⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	48½	51½
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	84¾	88¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	27¾	30¾
Great Northern Paper Co	34½	36½
Greenfield Tap & Die $8 pf	88¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15¾	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1½
Haskelite Mfg Co	7⅞	8½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	29½	31
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14½	16
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26¼
Hooker Electro Chem	30¾	33½
International Detrola	13½	14⅝
Keith George S Co	65	..
Kendall Company	10⅜	11⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	20⅞	22⅞
Landers Frary & Clark	37¼	39¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	34	36
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅝	7⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	109½	113½
Marathon Paper Mills	84¼	87½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61¾	65
Merck & Co	42	45
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	47	50¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	67¼	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	21⅞	24⅝
Millers Falls Company	9½	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9½	10⅜
Nashawena Mills	18⅜	20
Nashu Gummed & C Paper	75	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	37¼	40¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	82¼	86¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30⅜	32⅝
Nation 1 Chemical & Mfg	5	..
National Shirt Shops	13¾	14⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	56¾	60¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	64¾	68
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19¼	21¼
Nicholson File Company	34¾	37¼
Nonquitt Mills	32¾	35¾
Ohio Finance	9½	10½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	41¾	44¾
Parker Appliance	11½	12¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	89	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	89	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3⅛
Richardson & Co	44¼	47¼
Rochester Telephone Co	14⅞	16⅝
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	34¼	36¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	34¼	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	52¾	..
Sanford Mills	44¾	47½
Submarine Signal Co	35¾	38½
Tampax Inc	5½	6¼
Time Incorporated	62¾	65¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	3⅜
United Elastic Corp	17¼	18⅝
U S Envelope Company	97¾	104¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	122½	127½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	93¼	97
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	106½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	36¾	39
Warner & Swasey Co	8	9¾
Warren Bros Class B	37¼	40¼
Warren Bros Class C	12	13½
West Point Manufacturing	44	47
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¾	12¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (6a)	132½	140½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	49½	52
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33⅝	35⅝
Agricultural Alliance (1a)	20½	22½
American Casualty Company	11⅜	12½
American Equitable (1)	16⅝	18⅛
American Insurance Nwk (1½a)	14⅞	15¾
American Re-Insurance (2) (2)	52	55¼
American Reserve	52	55
American Reserve	14½	16
American Surety (2½)	87¼	89¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¾	7⅛
Bankers &Shippers (4)	78½	83½
Boston (16a)	560	595
Camden Fire (1)	20¾	21⅞
City of New York (½e)	17	19
Connecticut General Life (1)	47½	49¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	36¼	38
Federal (1.40)	46½	50
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	60½	64½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	83½	87½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12⅝	13¾
Franklin Fire (1)	24½	26½
General Reinsurance (2)	48	51
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17	19
Glens Falls (1.60)	44	46½
Globe & Republic (⅓)	7⅞	9
Great Amer Insurance (1.20)	28½	30¼
Hanover (1.20)	27½	29⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	94⅜	99¼
Hartford St Boiler (1.60a)	41¼	44¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	28	29⅝
Homestead (¼e)	13¼	15¼
Insurance Co No Amer (2½a)	85¾	88¾
Jersey Insur New York (1.80)	38½	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	8⅝
Maryland Casualty	7¾	7¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	68	71¾
Merch&Mfrs of NY (.40)	5⅞	7
Mer. Fire Associa. (1½a)	45½	48½
National Fire (2)	56½	59½
National Liberty (.20a)	6¼	7⅞
National Union (3a)	166	176
New Amster Casualty (½e)	24½	26⅛
New Brunswick (1½)	27¾	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43¾	46¾
New York Fire (.80)	12⅞	14⅜
North River (1)	22¼	24
Northeast Insurance	6	6⅝
Northern (3a)	88½	93
Pacific Fire (5)	97½	102½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¾	50¼
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅜	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	77	81
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14	15½
Providence-Washington (1a)	33½	35⅝
Reinsurance Cor New York (¼e)	4⅜	6½
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	27½	29½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	65¼	68¼
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43½	46
Security (1.40)	33⅞	35⅞
Springfield (4½a)	112½	118
Standard Accident	59½	63¼
Travelers (16)	459	474
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	35½	37⅞
United States Fire (2)	47¼	50
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	68½	73½
Westchester (1.20a)	31⅝	34½

aAlso extra or extras. xPaid last year. eDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	4.04	4.42
Amerelx Holding	35.875	37.25
American Business Shares	3.77	4.13
Axe Houghton Fund	15.12	16.36
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.53	108.75
Boston Fund	18.44	19.61
Broad Street Investing	29.76	32.17
Bullock Fund	16.00	17.53
Canadian Investment Fund	3.15	3.85
Century Shares Trust	28.19	30.31
Chemical Fund	9.91	10.72
Chrisiana Securities Co	3660.00	3780.00
Comodity Corp	9.19	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	40.75	43.75
Dividend Shares	1.30	1.43
Eaton & Howard BalancedFd	13.28	14.26
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.28	14.26
Equitable Invest Corp	31.96	34.38
Equitp Corp $3 pf	38.75	41.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.43	20.93
Fund Investors Inc	23.97	26.27
General Capital	35.06	37.73
General Investors Trust	5.55	5.97
Group Sec Inc. Fully Adm Sh	7.12	7.83
Group Sec Inc. Rail Sh	3.71	4.09
Group Sec Inc. Steel Shares	4.44	4.89
Incorporated Investors Tr	23.08	24.83
Institutional Sec: Bk Gr	.89	.99
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.05	1.16
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 ..... 29.31	S-1	27.77
B-2 ..... 31.89	S-3	14.48
B-3 ..... 22.90	S-3	11.38
B-4 ..... 11.53	S-4	5.45
K-1 ..... 19.43	K-2	23.04
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	99.00	..
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	43.10	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.16	10.07
Maryland Fund	4.80	5.30
Mass Invest Tr	22.83	24.23
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.11	11.85
Mutual Invest	11.63	12.71
Nation Wide Voting	1.34	1.48
New England Fund	13.11	14.13
Old Colony Tr Assoc	21.75	23.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.58
Putnam Fund	14.42	15.41
Quarterly Income Shares	6.60	7.25
Railway & Light Sec	14.625	16.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.58	3.94
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.41	95.29
Spencer Trask Fund	15.21	16.19
State Street Invest	43.22	46.45
New ork Stocks		
Automobiles	6.91	7.81
Railroad	5.72	6.30
Railroad Shares	7.34	8.08
Steel	6.31	6.95
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.75	.85
Wellington Fund	16.96	18.65
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	7.378	7.126
Corn Tr A Amod. sec mod	2.86	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	5.05	..
Diversified Tr C	3.80	..
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.80
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.95	4.85
Fund Tr Shrs A	8.07	9.83
Nation Wide Sec	3.90	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.50	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.30	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.01	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.01	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.48	..
Super of Am AA	2.52	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	10.00	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.90	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.875	3.25
First Boston Corp	30.75	32.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	22⅛	24⅛
Bank of New York (14)	390	410
Bankers Trust (1.40)	53⅜	54⅜
Brooklyn Trust (4)	100	105
Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4)	107¾	111¼
Chase National (1.40)	39	41
Chemical Bank & Trust 1.80)	81¾	84
Commercial (1.50)	46½	49¾
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	22¼	23¾
Corn Exchange Bank & Tr (3.40)	48⅜	50½
Empire Trust (3)	78	80
First National New York (80)	1605	1645
Guaranty Trust (12)	337½	345½
Irving Trust (.60)	15⅝	16⅜
Kings County (80)	1525	no
Lawyers Trust (1)	38	41
Manufacturers Trust (2)	50d	53
Manufacturers Trust pf (3)	81	83
J P Morgan	238½	240½
National City (1)	36¾	38¾
New York Trust (3½)	95¾	99¼
Public (1⅜)	40	43½
Title Guaranty & Trust	11¼	13¼
United States 60a)	1435	1470

(a) Also extra on extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	..
First National (2)	49⅝	51½
Merchants National (12)	320	338
†New England Trust (30)	$400	..
National Rockland (2)	51	56
National Shawmut (1)	26	27½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	300	..
Second National (4)	127	133
†State Street Trust (8)	23	..
United States Trust (.80)	9¾	10½
United States Trust pf (.80)	14⅝	15½
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

†Capitali stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	48½	51
Continental Illinois (4)	100¼	104¼
First National Chicago (10)	363	388
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	36⅝	39¼

Move Toward Industrialization Is Sweeping Over Entire World

First of two articles on the current world trend toward industrialization.

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An outstanding aspect of the postwar world is likely to be a continuation of the current trend toward industrialization everywhere. It will have profound consequences. It has already had such consequences. It has been going on for a decade. It certainly has influenced the course of the war. It may have contributed to the war. Certainly it will largely shape the peace, whether it is made and enforced by three great powers or is spelled out as a compact between a score and more of united nations.

A man can twirl his globe any way he wants, put a finger down and he will be touching an area of new industrialization. The accelerating industrialization of Latin America was one of the major themes of the recent inter-American trade conference in New York.

They All Want Factories

Canada is turning out, in proportion to its population, a tremendous volume of planes, ships, guns, munitions, and industrial products. The industrialization has spilled heavily over the Urals into Central Asia.

A great industrialization continues in the Russian Far East north and east of Vladivostok, around Komsomolsk. The Japanese are reported to be industrializing Manchuria. China is learning the industrial arts. The war has accelerated the growth of industry in India, and the Australians are multiplying their industrial capacity. Even the American West and South show the trend.

The globe has broken out with a rash of five-year plans and four-year plans, The Russians are on their third five-year plan. The Turks copied their five-year plan idea. Last year Mr. Churchill announced a four-year postwar plan for Great Britain. The Chinese are talking of a four-year postwar plan. Bombay industrialists are talking an ambitious 15-year plan.

As Peter Drucker pointed out in the Satevepost in April ("They All Want Factories Now"), in many of these industrialization programs the sponsors are trying to jump direct from primitive agriculture and even nomad societies into a highly industralized condition.

Based on Heavy Industry

Furthermore, these programs are in many cases aimed at the development of heavy industry rather than light, at plants to make "producer goods" rather than consumer goods. Russia went in for heavy industry while its peasants were still running round in bark shoes. The South Americans want steel mills and power plants rather than shoe factories and textile mills.

In general these round-the-world industrial programs would lift producing standards rather than living standards. They seemed aimed at having a lot of machinery rather than at having a lot of consumers' goods. They seem to want to copy the Western nations' high industrial capacity rather than their high standards of living.

Furthermore, these industrialization programs, despite this fact, are popular either with the populations involved or at least with the governments, parties, or dictatorships which seem to be able to swing these populations. They are not simply being thought up in the towers of high finance.

(And incidentally they seem to involve the industrialization of farming as well as of so-called industry proper. It may be surprising to Americans to realize that Great Britain, with 125,000 tractors for 16,000,000 cultivated acres now has the most highly mechanized farming in the world. The mechanization of Russian farming in the Ukraine and the Volga valley has now been going on for 15 years and its requirements are largely responsible for the tractoring out of the small-scale kulak or middle-class farmer.)

Industrialization Stepped Up

The war has contributed largely to this industrialization and mechanization—as in fact war has tended to stimulate the industrial arts ever since Archimedes helped the defense of Syracuse against the Romans with his mechanical devices. The Germans and Japanese stepped up their industrial development to the maximum in order to arm for war.

The British, Russians, and Americans had to follow suit. And it looks very much as though the nonindustrial countries which are now going in so heavily for industrialization are doing so in large part because it has become obvious that military power depends on industrial power. In the days when gold was considered the sinews of war the less advanced countries tried to accumulate gold. Now that industrial capacity is the yardstick of military power, they want to build up industrial capacity.

War also speeds industrialization today merely by the training it gives the handling of machinery, to Chinese truck drivers, to Indian Sepoys, Gurkas and Sikhs, and to all soldiers in all countries that try to develop even a Tom Thumb military power. Even where the peasants, peons, and ryots are swept into the army for the purpose of regimenting them and enhancing the military power of their rulers, the result is to teach them the mysteries of interchangeable parts, gasoline engines, and electrical wiring. Every mechanical bird that puts down in a landing strip to be surrounded by Arabs, Swahilis, or Patagonians is a missionary of the mechanical arts.

(To be continued)

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅞	15⅝
Beverly Gas & Electric	38	..
Brockton Gas Light	8⅝	9½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	107	112
Central Maine Power 7 pf	119	124
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	12½	17
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	100	..
Conn Light & Power	41¼	43½
Eastern Utilities Asso	34	36
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅝	2½
Fall River Gas Works	34½	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37¾	40¼
Green Mountain Power pf	84	88
Hartford Electric Light	50	52¾
Haverhill Electric	26¾	29¼
Haverhill Gas Light	17	18¾
Holyoke Water Power	15½	17⅞
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	79¾	83¼
Mass Power & Light pf	18½	19½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32¾	35⅝
Narragansett Elec pf	56½	59¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	32¾	34½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	58½	60½
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	106	110
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	96	100
N E Public Serv $7 pf	38¾	41¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	37¾	40¼
Newport Electric	22½	..
Providence Gas	7¾	8¼
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	102½	113½
R I Pub Serv pf	30	32½
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	32	34
Western Mass Companies	34	36

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close
July, wheat				
Chicago	1.39⅜	1.39	1.38⅛	1.38⅛
Minneapolis	1.39¼	1.39	1.38⅛	1.37⅞
Kansas City	1.32¼	1.30½	1.30½	1.30½
Sept. wheat				
Chicago	1.39	1.38⅝	1.38⅛	1.38⅜
Minneapolis	1.37¼	1.36¼	1.36½	1.36¾
Kansas City	1.33½	1.31⅞	1.31⅞	1.31½
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.61⅞	1.60½	1.60¾	1.60⅝
Minneapolis	1.58⅝	1.57	1.57⅝	1.56⅞
Kansas City	1.55⅛	1.53½	1.53⅞	1.53½
July Oats				
Chicago	.75⅞	.76	.75	7.5⅝
Minneapolis	...	...	.76	.75⅛
Rye, Chicago				
July	1.19½	1.16⅝	1.08½	1.09⅝ 1.10
Sept	1.13⅝	1.12½	1.10⅛	1.10⅞ 1.11½
Dec	1.13⅝	1.13⅝	1.12⅜	1.12⅝ 1.13½
May	1.16⅝	1.16⅞	1.15⅝	1.15⅞ 1.16¼
Barley, Chicago				
July	1.22½	1.22½	1.21½	1.21¾ 1.22¼
Sept	1.13⅛	1.13½	1.11⅝	1.12½ 1.11⅞
Dec	...	...	...	1.13— 1.11¾

Wools

Grease

July	...	...	...	93.8n	93.5
October	...	...	...	93.8n	93.5
December	90.5	90.5	90.5	90.5b	90.0
March	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5b	88.0
May	84.5	84.5	84.5	84.5b	84.0

Tops

July	133.4	133.4	133.4	133.0b	133.0
October	127.0	127.3	127.0	127.0b	126.7
December	124.0	126.3	124.0	123.8b	123.5
March	119.0	119.3	119.0	119.0b	118.5
May	117.3	117.3	117.0	116.8b	116.5

Cotton

July	22.08	22.10	21.94	21.94	22.10
October	21.35	21.41	21.23	21.28	21.38
December	21.19	21.35	21.03	21.06	21.21
March	21.02	21.09	20.86	20.87	21.05
May	20.87	20.93	20.65	20.69	20.89

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

November				1.58a	1.56

Eggs

October	40.30	40.35	40.25	40.30	40.30
November				40.75	40.50
December	40.45	41.00	40.50	40.85	40.30

Potatoes

November	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.95
n Nominal.	b Bid.				

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

No Compulsion On Jobs Under New WMC Plan

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—The part voluntary co-operation will play in the nation's new job-control program is highlighted in a statement the War Manpower Commission sent to its field offices today.

It outlines over-all policies and standards which WMC's area and regional directors will be required to follow in recruiting labor for war work under the priority referral program. The plan, providing that all male job-seekers clear through U. S. Employment Service offices or approved agencies, goes into effect throughout the country Saturday.

The statement to field officers makes it clear that the referral system has no provision for compulsory assignment of any workers to a job. It emphasizes that men should be directed to jobs for which they are best suited and for which the wages are in line with those they have been receiving.

Both workers and employers are to be given maximum freedom of selection, and job applicants should "not be denied successive job opportunities" unless local conditions warrant a limitation.

Even where this is the case, limitations must not apply, WMC said, upon the number of jobs of substantially equal or greater manpower urgents which may be offered. Also, a worker may refuse a job and be referred to another if he has good cause for turning down an assignment.

Even where an applicant rejects a job without good cause, he would not lose his right to be referred to job openings thereafter, WMC said. But selection will be confined to jobs on the urgency list, the make-up of which probably will not vary a great deal, it was explained.

WMC said that while there will be many local adaptations of the referral program, basic policies outlined in the field statement must be referred to everywhere in the country.

President to Sign Price Control Bill Effective on July 1

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Legislation to extend Office of Price Administration price controls for another year will become effective July 1, when the present law expires.

President Roosevelt said at his news conference yesterday he will sign the measure Saturday, and have a statement at that time.

Both William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers' Union, have urged Mr. Roosevelt to veto the extension bill and some others have criticized some provisions in the new statute.

Mr. Green particularly assailed changes in rent-control provisions and sections relating to enforcement. Mr. Patton termed the legislation "The Black Market Act of 1944."

Administration spokesmen have said, however, that the measure contains adequate safeguards against inflationary trends in prices and wages, notwithstanding some major changes in present pricing, regulatory and enforcement procedures.

Columbia Pictures Plans Stock, Warrant Offering

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Columbia Pictures Corporation, New York, registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission 7,880 shares of no par value common stock and 7,880 purchase warrants for one share each of no par value common stock.

The proposed public offering price for the common stock is $20, for the purchase warrants, $10.

Net proceeds, estimated at $58,830, would be used as additional working capital. A. Montague, New York, is named as underwriter.

Hiram Edward Manville

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y. (AP) — Hiram Edward Manville, former president and chairman of the board of Johns-Manville Corp., and one of the nation's wealthiest men, has passed on.

He was a son of the late Charles B. Manville, founder of the original company bearing the Manville family name, and for more than half a century he served the company in various capacities.

In addition to his widow, he is survived by a daughter, Countess Estelle Bernadotte, now in Sweden; and a son, First Lieut. Edward Manville, Jr., U. S. A., stationed at Syracuse, N. Y.

Boston Stocks

June 28

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	121	121	121	121
8.75	Bos & Albany	110¼	110	110	110½
2.00	Bos Edison	35⅞	35¾	35⅞	35¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	67¼	67	67	67⅛
..	Bos & Me pr pf	39½	39½	39½	39½
..	Bos & Me A pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
..	Bos & M st A pf	7½	7½	7½	7¾
..	Bos & M st B pf	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
.84	Bos Pers Prop	12½	12¼	12½	12¼
10.00c	EMAR 1st pf	101	101	101	101
	Ea M SR pf B	69½	68½	69½	68
	Eastern SS	10¼	10¼	10¼	11
.75b	EmployGroup	30	29¼	30	29½
1.00	Fiene's	15	15	15	13
.30a	Lamson	4	4	4	4
2.50	Lamson pf	31	31	31	31½
	Maine Cent	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼
2.75a	NE Tel&Tel	108½	108	108½	108½
	North Butte	37c	35c	35c	34c
6.00	Nor RR (NH)	105	105	105	105
	Quincy Min	3½	3	3	3¼
.30a	Reece But H	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
.30a	Reece But H	10½	10½	10½	10½
	Reece Fold M	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2.50	Unit Shoe M pf	72½	72½	72½	73

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944. no regular rate. b Including extras. e Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Joins Gen'l Alloys

Sports News

Beaver Tennis Ace Carries West's Flag Against Segura

EVANSTON, Ill., June 28 (AP) — Unseeded Stan Clark of California Tech's Beavers carried the West's still briskly-fluttering banner against Francisco (Pancho) Segura, the dynamic defending champion from the University of Miami in today's quarter-final round of the N. C. A. A. tennis tournament at Northwestern University.

Top-ranked Segura already has brushed aside two Utah contenders, but even if the Ecuador meteor should waltz to an expected triumph over Californian Clark, there are two more westerners and a Texan—all three of them seeded players—still in the running.

Doubles March Along

Although doubles play started only yesterday, the two-man competition with a limited original entry of 16 teams also swung into the quarter-final round today.

Georgia Tech's crack two-man entry of sixth-seeded Frank Willett and Howard McCall had California's vacated team crown within reasonable reach after the pre-meet favorite, Notre Dame, suffered two singles defeats and a doubles setback yesterday. Tournament scoring is based entirely upon semifinal and final play.

The Tech twosome were in both quarter-final branches today. In the singles, Willett took on fourth-seeded Johnny Hickman of Texas University, while McCall encountered Notre Dame's lone survivor, Charles Sampson.

Seeded second in the doubles behind Texas' top-ranked defending champion duo of Hickman and Felix Kelley, the Willett-McCall combine today hooked up with Nick Buzolich and Gary Ruby of Pepperdine College (Los Angeles). Hickman and Kelley met Erwin Schulze and John Filer of De Pauw.

Semifinal Skip

Fifth seeded Buzolich tangled with a Pacific Coast rival, third-seeded Harry Likas of Gonzaga, in a singles match today that may well determine the eventual lower bracket finalist and the closing opponent of Segura, who is in the opposite bracket.

That's presuming, of course, that the South American ace does a semifinal skip past the winner of today's firing between Hickman and Willett. The other quarter-final match in the lower bracket was the McCall-Sampson Mix.

The other pairings in the quarter-final rounds: Dick Warner and Bob Lewis, Utah, vs. Vic Saukup and John Hoekje, Western Michigan; and Charles Sampson and Jerry Evert, Notre Dame, vs. George Druliner and Arnold Beisser, college of Pacific.

Outsider Breaks Big Ten Monopoly In College Golf

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 28 (AP)—A lone "outsider" was all that kept the semifinals of the national collegiate golf tournament from being an all-Big Ten affair today.

In fact, if it hadn't been for Henry Rampelt of Baldwin-Wallace College the semifinals would have been strictly a Minnesota-Michigan scrap.

Rampelt, a long-hitting Naval trainee at the Berea, Ohio, School, yesterday gained his semifinal berth by whipping Phil Marcellus of Michigan 6 and 5.

Rampelt was due to meet Johnny Jenswold of Michigan in one semifinal match today while Louis Lick of Minnesota matched strokes with Tom Messinger of Michigan in the other.

Lick blazed around 13 holes of the Inverness Country Club course in three under par to whip the tournament medalist, James Jackson of Washington University of St. Louis 6 and 5.

Jenswold was one under par as he drubbed James Harris of Minnesota 8 and 6. Messinger went the longest route in the afternoon, beating Robert Love of Ohio State 5 and 4.

The semifinals were scheduled this morning with the final 18-hole match in the afternoon.

The winner will take over the title left vacant when Wallace Ulrich had to drop out of the competition. Ulrich, now an Army Air Force student at the University of Toledo but who played for Carleton College of Northfield, Minn., last year, didn't have enough free time from his classes to compete in the match play.

Top-Flight Pros Open Prelude To Victory Tourney

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP)—The nation's top-ranking pros began their par-wrecking episode at the simple Edgewater Golf Course today, teaming up in foursomes with an amateur, woman, and senior player in a 36-hole prelude to the Chicago Victory National tournament starting Friday.

Sammy Byrd, Byron Nelson, Craig Wood, and Jug McSpaden, who among them have won $53,973 to dominate the golf circuit this season, are the favorites for the Victory National crown, which will be determined over a 72-hole route starting Friday.

Among the outstanding amateurs in the hand-picked field are Wilford Wehrle of Racine, Wis., Dale Morey of Martinsville, Ind., Bob Cochran of St. Louis, Steve Kovach of Taretum, Pa., George Dawson of Chicago, and Storeman Mike Stolarik of Great Lakes, Ill.

Despite his limited activity in golf since he entered the Army Air Force in the fall of 1942, Lieut. Ben Hogan, leading money winner for three years in a row, is a strong contender. Stationed at Fort Worth, Texas, Bantam Ben is making his first major tournament bid since winning the Hale America in 1942 with the help of a dazzling round of 62 which still is the talk of Chicago.

Separate prizes will be awarded to the low-scoring pro-amateur, pro-woman, pro-senior combinations during the novelty team matches today and tomorrow.

Some of the most interesting combinations are Hogan with Babe Didriksen Zaharias and her husband, George; Ky Laffoon with Amateur Kovach and Mary Agnes Wall of Menominee, Mich.; Byrd with Cochran, the 1943 winning pro-amateur combination; Bob Hamilton of Evansville, Ind., with Morey; Harry Cooper with Dawson, and Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D.

Knowles Defends Title

RYE, N. Y., June 28 — Ellis Knowles, veteran New Yorker, went after his third consecutive National Seniors' golf championship today. The defending champion shot a sub-par 36-35—71 yesterday to lead the field in the first round. Paul Hyde, of Buffalo, was second with a 34-40—74.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Fox	.325	McBride	.236
Doerr	.325	Newsome	.226
Johnson	.308	Metkovich	.226
Tabor	.274	Culberson	.221
Wagner	.273	Lake	.188
Partee	.257	Conroy	.176
Cronin	.250	Lazor	.071
Bucher	.244	Finney	.000

Braves

Wright	.350	Ross	.224
Holmes	.310	Workman	.223
Ryan	.288	Etchison	.211
Masi	.273	Hofferth	.185
Klutz	.264	Wietelmann	.168
Macon	.240	Sandlock	.083
Nieman	.263	Huston	.000
Phillips	.249		

Current Sox Cost Yawkey Very Little

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There is an ironical twist, and perhaps a moral, to the situation at Fenway Park.

While Tom Yawkey spent between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 for player talent in earlier efforts to bring pennants to Boston, it is interesting to note that the key men of his current Red Sox club, which happens to be a real threat in this 1944 American League flag race, cost him comparatively little. Either he picked them up at bargain prices, or brought them up through his modest minor-league farm system.

The key men of the batting attack seem to be Bob Johnson and Bobby Doerr. General Manager Eddie Collins went to California a few years ago to pass judgment on Ted Williams and returned with Doerr as well. Johnson was purchased from the Athletics during the most recent off-season for a price which was far below most of Yawkey's earlier buys, Tex Hughson, ace of Joe Cronin's pitching staff, was discovered as a collegian in Texas and developed in the Collins chain. Jim Tabor was plucked from the University of Alabama campus.

Lou Finney and Pete Fox came out of Philadelphia and Detroit, respectively, at modest purchase prices. Skeeter Newsome, Mike Ryba, Clem Hausmann, Joe Bowman, Oscar Judd, Red Barrett, George Metkovich, and Roy Partee were bought out of the minors. George Woods was spotted pitching for Holy Cross. Hal Wagner came here in the Ford Garrison deal.

Thus, once again baseball has been shown that organization and development through farming are the prime factors in the building of a contender. No man ever tried harder to bring his fans a quick flag than Tom Yawkey did in his first half dozen years at Fenway. But always the Red Sox were trailing the Yankees, or the Tigers. Now, with his record-breaking check writing a dim memory, Tom sits at the west end of the Fenway Park press box and looks down upon an outfit which may make his dream come true.

However, in town today with the express intent of again shattering this dream is Jimmy Dykes and his White Sox. Although they already have lost seven straight to the Red Sox this season, without victory, the White Sox figure that the law of averages, if nothing else, will soon catch up with the Boston boys.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . Joe Bowman was to be Joe Cronin's lead-off pitcher against the White Sox at 5:30 this afternoon . . . This is the beginning of an important stretch for the Red Sox . . . A losing club for the past week and a half, they must snap out of it in this series with the West, or slide into the second division . . . The Red Sox won their exhibition double-header yesterday at Davisville, R. I. . . . This is war relief fund day throughout the National League, with the touring Braves at Cincinnati . . . Dick Callahan, the New Orleans schoolboy who received $15,000 for signing a Red Sox contract, was driven out of the box in his first Louisville start, vs. Minneapolis.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bob Coleman may start Brave Chuck Workman at third base against the Reds this afternoon . . . The current Fenway series shows three of the first five American batters—Thurman Tucker, Bobby Doerr, and Pete Fox . . . Tucker and Doerr are certain All-Star Game starters at Pittsburgh the night of July 11 . . . Having watched him in Monday's exhibition game, the Sampson Naval Station would like to claim Connie Ryan when he gets into the Navy . . . Too bad if the boy has to miss the All-Star Game . . . He looks like a sure starter at second base for the National League.

To Meet Yale Again

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 28 (AP)—The University of North Carolina has signed a contract to meet Yale University in football in the Yale Bowl, Saturday, Nov. 18, it was announced here by R. A. Fetzer, Athletic Director.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	7	2	Judd	1	1
Hughson	10	3	O'Neill	2	3
Hausmann	4	2	Woods	2	5
Barrett	2	1	Lake	0	0
Bowman	5	3	Terry	0	0

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchison	5	3	Javery	3	9
Tobin	5	5	Klopp	0	1
Andrews	6	6	Cardoni	0	2
Barrett	5	7	Hickey	0	0

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	38	27	.585
Chicago	30	27	.526
New York	31	29	.517
Boston	33	31	.516
Washington	30	33	.476
Detroit	30	34	.469
Philadelphia	29	34	.460
Cleveland	29	35	.453

Games Behind: 4, 4½, 4½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½

Results June 27
No games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	41	16	.719
Pittsburgh	31	25	.554
New York	32	29	.525
Brooklyn	33	30	.524
Cincinnati	31	30	.508
Boston	27	36	.429
Philadelphia	22	35	.386
Chicago	19	35	.352

Games Behind: 9½, 11, 11, 12, 17, 19, 20½

Results June 27
No games scheduled.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow—Fenway Park—3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
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Fenway Park Ken. 0531

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(Continued from previous page)

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		M	E	U	S	E						
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I	S		S		E							
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Words of Current Interest

Baptism — *Bap'-tiz-'m* (both vowels short). A pronunciation that perhaps has folklore interest, in spite of being illiterate, stresses the second syllable.

The word, an Anglicized form of the Greek appearing in Matt. 3:7 and elsewhere in the New Testament, follows back, with quaint spelling, to Wycliffe (1380) and earlier. To look to the Oxford Dictionary for a broad definition, it is the name for "a religious rite, symbolical of . . . regeneration."

Nathanael (John 21:2) — *Nathan'-a-el* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second short, third quick-long as in chaotic, *e* short).

A witness of the event designated in Biblical commentaries as the draught of the fishes. His identity with Bartholomew is hardly proved, though it is asserted by some scholars with much conviction.

Nisan — *Ni'-san* (*i* long, *a* short). This is the Webster-approved English pronunciation of a word which, in Hebrew, would be something like *ne-san'* (*e* quick-long, *a* as in *arm*).

The mid-springtime month, marking the start of the old Jewish calendar. In late Bible times, the New Year was celebrated at the seventh month.

Samaria (John 4:5)—*Sa-mar'-i-a* (first and third *a*'s as in *sofa*, second as in *care*, *i* short).

To sketch a rough outline of the Palestine of Jesus' ministries, the Jordan Valley borders it on the east, the Lake of Gennesaret intervening at the north, and the Dead Sea fetching the end at the south. The Mediterranean borders it on the west. This area, of generally oblong shape, is made up of the three districts of Galilee (north), Samaria (middle), and Judea (south). Or, Samaria may be thought of as a district of Judea. Exact demarcations are not attempted by geographers.

Samaritans (John 4:9) — *Samar'-i-tanz* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second short, *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, third *a* clipped-short as in *account*).

In New Testament times, the Samaritans seem to have received none too neighborly consideration from the Jews of Jerusalem. As a people and as representatives of a way of living and a type of manners, they traced back to the period of the two kingdoms, theirs being the so-called Israelite or northern one.

Sychar (John 4:5)—*Si'-kar* (*i* long, *a* as in *arm*).

When we see this place marked on study maps of the Holy Land, we must take it as a probability or an approximation. Scholars have not with certainty determined its location. On evidence of context, it lies on the inner, highland route from Jerusalem to Nazareth, in the central region of Samaria. The name "Sychar" takes over from the Greek of John with an *i* spelling in the earlier English translations. In Authorized (1611) it assumes the more scholarly *y*.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Hindmarch

"Let's see you drag your dirty feet over this"

A Verse for Today . . .

It is not ye that speak, but the Spirit of your Father which speaketh in you.—MATT. 10:20

Brevities

A generation that never rode on a train is now in unform and traveling everywhere on same. Later, perhaps, they will learn about seats.—Milwaukee Journal.

Have sympathy for the man who is letting the grass grow under his feet. He may be trying to buy a lawnmower.

In Lighter Vein

That Professor Again

"Professor, you left your umbrella at our house."

"Oh, I wish you had not called me back. At least I left it with honest people and who knows where I shall leave it next time?"—Exchange.

Excellent Reason

Stranger: "I'm conducting a survey on farm production in this area. Can you tell me why you prefer to raise hogs rather than corn, beans, and potatoes?"

Jasper: "That I can, suh. Hogs don't need no hoein'."

Never?

Lecturer: "We must get out of our heads once and for all the silly notion that the war will end in the particular year 1944—or in any other particular year, for that matter."—Punch.

Did You Ever Wonder

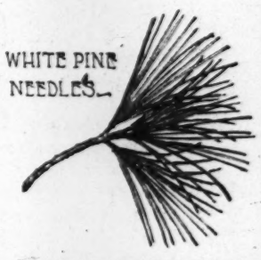
Why a White Pine Whistles a Higher Note in the Wind Than Some Other Pines?

Before we attempt to inquire at all into the matter of why a white pine whistles a higher note than certain other pines, let us examine first into why telephone and telegraph wires hum in the wind.

The humming, let us state at once, is not caused by the passage of messages along the wires. This is evident from the observable fact that, on a windy day, the humming persists whether any messages are being sent or not, and no humming occurs when the air is still.

The sound of humming is actually due to the vibration set up by alternate eddies in the wake of the wire. These eddies, or air ripples, start alternately first from one side of the wire and then the other, setting the wire to vibrating rapidly. This vibration is transmitted to the poles from which the wires are strung, and the poles serve as sounding-boards to amplify the volume of the tone. You can feel the pole quiver if you place your palm against it when the wires are humming loudly.

So much for the wire. W. J. Humphreys, in his book, "Ways of the Weather," states that the same thing happens in the case of a slender cylindrical rod. The wind "sets up eddies in its wake . . . that produce a note whose pitch, inversely proportional to the diameter of the rod, increases directly with the speed of the air past it."



The note of a pine whistling in the wind is relatively pure, because its needles, being all of about the same size, all sing about the same pitch.

Such slender rods may be found in the form of needles on a pine tree. By a bit of figuring involving the velocity of the wind and the diameter of the obstruction, it has been computed that in a wind of 10 miles per hour pine needles of a diameter of 1-16 inch (and many approximate this figure) produce a tone corresponding to a note an octave above middle C on the piano.

"This explains," continues Mr. Humphreys, "why the white pine tree with very slender needles whistles in the wind, while the pines of coarser needles sing a lower note, and why, too, the oak and other deciduous trees merely grumble in muffled tones at the winter's blast.

"The twigs of the oak, for instance, are so large and of so many sizes that they give only relatively low notes and of so many pitches that the blend is always a mumble."

W. P. Keasbey

Music for the Boys

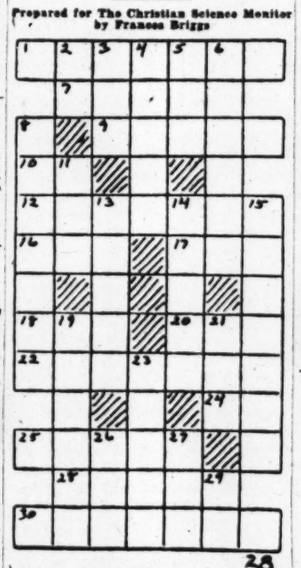
Chicago

Three thousand harmonicas are on their way to America's overseas fighting forces. The harmonicas, along with a lot of nose flutes, ocarinas and similar instruments were donated by the American public as the result of a request made by Larry Adler, the harmonica virtuoso, over a radio broadcast from Chicago. Adler got the idea from a daily batch of letters from soldiers asking for his worn-out instruments.

A high school harmonica orchestra in Easton, Pa., disbanded and donated its instruments.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What Ottawa Indian chief has a city named for him?
7—What is a river of France, Belgium, and the Netherlands?
9—What is Thomas Gray's best-known poem?
10—Exists.
12—What South American capital is located at an elevation of more than 8,000 feet?
16—How many acts are there in Beethoven's "Fidelio"?
17—Insect.
18—From what cereal is black bread made?
20—Highest note of the gamut.
22—What is the tympanic membrane of the ear?
24—What is a prefix denoting "off"?
25—Fillies are what?
28—What is one of most spectacular of constellations?
30—Who is one of rebel angels in Milton's "Paradise Lost"?

Down
2—What is a river of Siberia?
3—Born.
4—What city is second in size in Oklahoma?
5—Sulks.
6—What sea lies between Greece and Asia Minor?
8—A pictorial magazine would contain what (abbr.)?
11—What is an old and wise saying called?
13—What was first name of founder of Rhode Island?
14—Flower buds of what Mediterranean shrub are pickled and used as a seasoning?
15—A deck chair would probably be used on what?
19—Who were subject to the Houyhnhnms in "Gulliver's Travels"?
21—Who was a legendary king of Britain?
23—What is a name for a ladylove in pastoral poetry?
26—Branch.
27—Turf.
29—Symbol for natrium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— AND HOW IT DOES GROW!

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Worth a Try, Anyway*

By LE PELLEY

HOW ABOUT MOWING THE GRASS ?
IT'S TOO HOT !
WELL... ALL RIGHT I'LL DO IT
TUBBY! LET'S PLAY BALL...
OKAY !!
?
HOW COME IT'S TOO HOT TO MOW, BUT NOT TOO HOT TO PLAY BALL ?
WHY.. ALL THAT RUNNING KEEPS YOU COOL !
HMM... BATTER UP !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Good Old Sponge*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Meouw!*

By THE HAGERS

WHAT'S YOUR NAME?
FOSTER FELINE. FOSTER TO YOU.
HOW DO YOU LIKE DRAKEVILLE, FOSTER?
IT'S FULL OF QUACKS.
NOW YOU'RE JUST BEING CATTY!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Platform Is Born

The Republican platform is disappointing. Even among delegates at Chicago, exulting in the hard-hitting rallying cries of Governor Warren, former President Hoover, and Representative Luce, there was a distinct awareness that it is not as good as it should have been—and almost was.

Several of the planks are square-cut and sound. Those planks aimed at correcting abuses of bureaucracy, centralization of power, extravagance and personal rule are, on the whole, well-conceived and expressive of popular feeling.

The plank on business and industry displays an excellent grasp of the need for a favorable political climate if private enterprise is to maintain full production and full employment. The emphasis on encouraging small business and discouraging monopoly is especially commendable. The provisions on taxation and finance will also be heartening to the business community.

There will be wise approval of the proposal to limit Presidential tenure to two terms, and of those advocating equal rights for women and opposing racial and religious intolerance. The social security plank promises something less extreme than present tendencies toward federalization and medication.

But the platform as a whole is weak and wobbly by comparison with the frank, forward-looking program outlined by Wendell Willkie's recent newspaper articles, or with the progressive, imaginative views of the young Republican Governors.

A week ago the New York Herald Tribune, leading Republican newspaper, warned the party of defeat if the Old Guard desire to "say as little as you can in the platform" prevailed. On the crucial foreign-policy plank the Republicans faced a most difficult problem, to which they found no better solution than a plank which says very little that is specific.

The problem was to bid for the support of Independents and Republicans who have liked the Roosevelt-Hull foreign policy without losing the Republican isolationists. The form of words adopted is much like the Mackinac Charter. It is similar also to the Connally Resolution and may go as far as Americans will now agree to go. But to all who believe that if we mean to stop war we must begin to take more positive and specific steps, this plank casts aside the opportunity for leadership.

As Mr. Willkie immediately pointed out, its emphasis is on obstacles to co-operation and it not only uses weasel words but scare words, toadying to those who conjure up fears of a "dictatorial World State" but seem quite ready to risk once more a dictatorial world anarchy.

This plank does not go even so far as Senator Taft, who has said that he would set up tests of aggression and commit the United States to fight when, by applying those tests, a World Council found any nation guilty of aggression.

The tariff plank—which might have given solid support to hopes for world economic peace—is the most amazing splinter of all. It goes right back to Grundyism, denying all the progress that large sections of the Republican Party have made toward recognizing that trade is a good thing. In its traditional protectionist fear of competition, it ignores the fact that national living standards are raised, not lowered, by buying in the cheapest market, getting the most for what you have to sell.

The most discouraging thing about these planks is that they mirror the failure of progressive elements in the party, personified by Willkie, Landon, and the young Governors, to take control away from Old Guard remnants and the Congressional leaders who were led by the habit of opposition into a backward-looking, isolationist attitude. This struggle which has furnished the hidden drama at Chicago, is still going on and there are indications that youth will be served.

However, many sober Republicans are noting with dismay Governor Warren's refusal to run because of "certain obligations to the people" of his State. They may have noted also that the Fortune survey for June, after recording its sampling of public opinion to be running 55 per cent for Roosevelt, 36 per cent for Dewey, concludes: "Clearer than ever was the combination the Republicans had to beat: the war, and the impression that they are not progressive."

This platform is no help. But the Democrats may do no better in solving their platform problems, and fresh inspiring leadership might yet rescue the Republican campaign from an uninspiring bit of political carpentry.

Normandy Bedlam

"In their huge outer pockets," notes a German commentator, "the superbly equipped Americans have items de luxe."

He notes a miniature compass, steel files. ("If over these prison walls I could fly"), air photos and maps on thin silk, chewing gum, and—we blink our eyes—"instruments for imitating animals which they use to communicate with each other at night."

Ah, the placid Normandy scene, the ornithologist's delight. Down from the moonlit skies slips the silent spider-like paratrooper. He alights gently on the resilient grass and pipes the love call of the Kansas Jayhawk, which translated means, "Here I am, chum."

Comes back the trill of the Colorado Meadow Lark, "Well's it about time."

"Hurry," ripples the Lark Bunting.

Croaks the Crow, "Caw" which means, "Let's have chow first."

"The birds are quite restless tonight," remarks Hans to Fritz.

"Aren't they? Some odd calls, too."

Don't Stop Now

The ability of the American people to maintain the tempo of warm-hearted, wholehearted, unified service after the more visible stress of danger has passed has continually been under question in some minds. It has suddenly become an immediate, present issue. Since D-Day, recruitment in the Women's Army Corps has fallen off, and to an extent that alarms those responsible for recruitment.

The invasion, for which everyone waited and wished and watched, does not mean the end of the war—as all our correspondents on the spot and all our generals warn us. It only means action at last. It only means the initiation of hard, slugging, fighting war of the most intense character. If the behind-the-lines support falters at this moment, it will be faltering at the worst possible stage of the war. Let us hope the first flush of D-Day satisfaction will not continue to blind American women to the great need there still is for them in the WAC.

Of Making Peace Plans . . .

If discussion of "The Price of an Enduring Peace" at the New England Institute of International Relations has brought out any one thing, it is that the number of current peace plans is legion. Superficially considered, this spells confusion when unity is needed in such a vitally important field. But, as the Swiss international lawyer and League of Nations legal adviser, Max Habicht, said at the institute the other day, "Perhaps the best peace plan at this stage of progress, is to have wide discussion of as many different peace plans as possible."

No peace plan can be firmly established until world thinking is thoroughly accustomed to the idea of its necessity. Until the time is ripe for public acceptance of some finally-approved plan, each different suggestion arouses the interest and support of some particular group, doing its bit in that group to make it seem as natural to accept a peace plan of some kind as to accept some system of local government and police protection.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the wide interest in discussions such as those of the New England Intitute, which is devoting itself entirely this year to postwar peace problems. Encouraging, too, is the news that there is great interest among soldiers and civilians abroad, in what representative Americans at home are thinking along these lines—news which led the Office of War Information to request regular reports from the Institute to send abroad by shortwave radio and cable.

The battleship Nevada, which suffered the ignominy of being bombed while helpless in Pearl Harbor, has had a field day off the Normandy coast, but her real day of triumph will come when they let the old girl do her stuff in the Pacific.

That's right, Oscar, oddly enough you won't need your shoe coupons in boot camp.

Still an egg surplus? Take those doorknobs out of the nest!

Another Smoke-Filled Room?

The Story of 'Indusco'

The Bookshelf

China's industrial co-operative movement is a warborn product around which has centered much international interest—and much domestic controversy. In I SEE A NEW CHINA (Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50) George Hogg not only tells a vivid personal story of five years in China's great Northwest, but also paints a broad picture of what "Indusco" means and how it functions.

What it has meant sums up to new life for many thousands of refugees from Japanese invasion. People who otherwise might have starved, or at best subsisted from meager charity, found in the industrial co-operative movement a chance to work, produce, and not only gain their livelihood but learn of democracy and "kung ho" (work together). How it functions to set up new communities is graphically described by Mr. Hogg as result of five highly active and often perilous years as secretary, organizer and schoolteacher.

Often he dodged the Japanese and their bombs by narrow margin. Ease and luxury were never his lot, any more than that of the people whose hard lot he shared. Sometimes living conditions were almost unbelievable by ordinary Western standards. But this eager young Briton, graduate of Oxford and product of the English public school system, had a tender stomach only in the matter of human suffering of others. He was stimulated to high enthusiasm by the work of this mass movement in a crucial period of history, and it is obvious that this "happy, broad-shouldered young giant in shirt, shorts and straw sandals" (the description is by Rewi Alley, New Zealander "father of the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives") inspired the Chinese with cheer and courage by his example.

Mr. Hogg packs almost too many facts into his story at times, since some of his work was propagandistic and he acquired a world of information which he is anxious to give out. But balance is maintained by his unfailing humor and his eye for picturesque, telling details, without which the tale might become a little heavy.

There is the story of a bombing raid at ancient Sian, when the author hid in the 1,500-year-old city wall and listened to "softly beating vibrations, wondering if the huge pile of earth above us could withstand the shock of a direct hit"—until an embarrassed voice broke the silence to explain, "It's all right, it's only our cat purring. I bring her down here to nurse because she's so frightened when we leave her at home." The bombs came, later!

Mr. Hogg gave thought to many vital problems still plaguing China's co-operatives. Financing is one, and it may be remarked that this has lately grown especially acute because of the rapid inflation. There must be "large new doses of capital, enabling the co-ops to buy their raw materials well ahead, and to keep their existing equipment going at full capacity," and Mr. Hogg hopes for a definite policy of support. He often stresses, too, the need for democratic management. The whole story is given, including some phases of strife, but the author finds hope in encouraging words of a visiting British Laborite who stressed how the movement can grow to big things from small beginnings.

R. G.

Mirror of World Opinion

"The Most Potent Factor"

Guidance based on the teachings of religion is the most potent factor in building and maintaining morale in the Army. In my career as a soldier I have seen this demonstrated countless times. I can therefore assert with authority that no influence touching upon the life of a service man is more productive of beneficial results than that of the chaplain.

The soldier who finds worries pressing about him soon learns that in the chaplain he has a friend to whom he can turn with confidence.—Gov. EDWARD MARTIN of Pennsylvania in a statement at Penn State College.

A Postwar Program

The Wide Horizon

By James V. Forrestal
Secretary of the Navy

From an address at Princeton University

Democracies have proved that they can withstand the shocks of war. Is there reason to lack confidence that with equal will and with equal sacrifice they can withstand the shocks of peace? . . .

If democracy is to work when we undertake to wage peace instead of waging war, there are certain affirmations we need to make to ourselves. When we no longer have the driving urge of our national safety to give us unity and common will, there are certain things we shall have to do to give our democracy the health and vigor to meet the great problems of peace.

* * *

First: We shall need to maintain a strong economy. By that I mean an economy healthy in terms of employment, with wages adequate to maintain the consuming power of our 135 millions of people; an atmosphere of confidence in which business men can take those ventures upon which a sound economy must rest; a realization on the part of labor of its new powers and responsibilities and willingness of labor wisely to use that power and to meet those responsibilities. The Government must do its part, and it will be a big part. It must keep some of the controls exercised in war, but it should keep them for as short a time as possible. . . .

Second: We must recognize that we shall be one of the three great anchors of stability in the world. We must continue to be good neighbors, but our good neighborliness must rest upon sound conditions at home.

Third: We must face the fact that, whether we like it or not, we are not immune from the disease of war wherever and whenever war starts in the world. We must face the fact that an act of aggression against China, Poland, or France, or any other country, automatically becomes an act of aggression against ourselves. . . .

Fourth: We must face the fact that while the guaranty of permanent peace can be obtained finally only by some form of world co-operation, it cannot come overnight or spring full-blown from the ideal itself. We must realize that such an organization will have to be built brick by brick. . . .

Fifth: We must face the fact that while this organization is in the process of construction, peace may be obtainable only through the existence of the armed force of the United States and her allies. And I suggest here that one of the great elements in the pattern of our military power will be that service which I have the high honor to serve, the sea and air power of the United States Navy. We must not destroy our existing naval power when the war is over or accept limitations upon our ability to add to it, either qualitatively or quantitatively, while others are left free to arm.

Sixth: We must provide the means in some way to create a greater number of trained public servants, men whose task it will be not to create policy but to master the facts and to correlate and state the facts upon which policy is based. This problem must be faced in terms of providing adequate pay, a position of prestige, and retirement security. . . . I suggest we start by increasing the pay and prestige of those who represent us in the Congress of the United States, and that we think twice before we too quickly and too casually reproach these men or subject them to thoughtless pressures.

* * *

Finally: We must see to it that institutions such as this university [Princeton] with a history closely intertwined with that of the nation itself, shall have adequate scope for development and service.

In recent years, there has been some tendency to introduce sweeping changes in the methods of education; it has gone so far as to be termed in some quarters a "revolution" in education. . . . Some of this goes so far as to ridicule games and competitive athletics as a valuable part of college life. . . . The concept of education, it seems to me, means not merely the creation of a good mind, but also a sound body. . . .

The liberal arts college is one of the foundations upon which our democracy is built.

Convention Moves Disquietly

An Intimate Message from Chicago

By Erwin D. Canham

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, JUNE 28

It's easy to make a mountain out of a molehill in the supercharged atmosphere of a political convention. Yet it cannot be denied that Governor Earl Warren's refusal to accept the Vice-Presidential nomination disappointed and disquieted the delegates.

It disappointed them because to a man they thought him the best possible Vice-Presidential candidate, particularly after his keynote speech. It disquieted them because its phraseology seemed to point a moral finger at Governor Dewey and say:

"You, too, have a duty to the people of your State." It disquieted them further because it seemed to imply a certain lack of enthusiasm on the part of Governor Warren for the job of running this year.

These were undertones, but they fitted in with the general feeling of many delegates that the bandwagon has been a little too frisky. They agreed, too, with the sentiment that the Republican Governors were rather cavalierly treated on their platform protest.

It should be realized again that there are two big forces in this convention. One is composed of the leaders, mostly Old Guard and Congressional, who are in actual control—so far. The other, and it seems much deeper and mightier, although it does not control, consists of most of the Governors and their supporters. They feel they are the G. O. P. of the future, that they are the authentic trend, that they can lead the party nationally into green pastures, as they do locally.

Soon it will be known whether Dewey leans toward the Republicans on Capitol Hill or the Republicans in 26 State Houses.

The G. O. P. platform adopted without discussion last night is capable of many varying interpretations, not only in its foreign policy section but almost throughout. Perhaps that is inadvertent since the candidate may now carpenter his own platform out of this supply of unhewn planks. Unless he does so speedily, some factions will interpret the G. O. P. as being at 1898, some at 1932, and few will feel it has reached 1944.

The foreign affairs plank, the labor plank, the farm plank, the tariff plank—all cry out for clarification. On the first, it is evident by the reaction that the isolationists are confident they have won—so far. As the Chicago Tribune says in its lead story today:

"The nationalists regarded the foreign affairs plank as a signal victory over the internationalists."

And yet, John Foster Dulles, who is Governor Dewey's foreign affairs adviser, and no isolationist, expressed his satisfaction with the plank. Senator Warren Austin of Vermont was likewise satisfied, though not pleased. Perhaps this is the way to achieve and retain party unity. Perhaps it is only thus that the genuine differences of viewpoint within the G. O. P. can be pitched together. It was not Mr. Willkie's way, and it remains to be seen just what Governor Dewey's way will be.

The convention had a fine and dramatic spectacle last night in the Hoover and Luce speeches. The elder statesman, his blue serge suit cut in even more square lines than ever, stood smiling happily as the delegates cheered and cheered again. It was a fine ovation. His measured, effective words gripped the vast crowd. The deep feeling, the experience, the sincerity of his address affected the delegates and guests. It was a moment to remember.

Then came Clare Boothe Luce—the author of "The Women" following the author of "The Problems of Lasting Peace." Her dramatic speech skirted the verge of what one could get away with at a convention by evoking the ghost of a fallen American soldier to come and give the delegates his conclusions. Mrs. Luce delivered her speech with extreme virtuosity. Her severely gowned, blonde beauty stood out behind the shining eagles of the rostrum in a singularly unpolitical scene. It might have been in Hollywood.

And so the 1944 G. O. P. convention approaches its appointed task: the choice of a Presidential nominee. There has been only one slip-up in the machinery—the failure to persuade Governor Warren. That will soon be forgotten.

And there are plenty of other Governors. That is, perhaps, one of the biggest facts of the convention: the number and ability of these Republican Governors. They are confident and powerful, and will certainly help the national ticket. Whether or not 1944 is their year, they are on the march.

Back to the Aborigines?

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

The young man was on his way home from a period of service with the merchant marine. He had been in Italy and he wanted to tell me about it. We had two hours ahead of us on the bus, which provided an opportunity for me to inquire whether the travels of American boys are making them usefully world-minded.

The answer is, not necessarily. This boy was bright. He had used his eyes, his mind, too. But within the limits of an incomplete education. His most vivid memory of Italy was of squalid little houses and magnificent churches. Being used to life in New England, where the churches are smaller and simpler and the houses more comfortable, he had decided the best thing the Americans could do with Italy was "give it back to the natives." He didn't want to see American money going into the restoration of Italian cities. When I said this might mean that Italians would have jobs and money with which to buy American goods, he only replied that he left matters like that "to the master minds."

This tendency to give the world back to the natives is not liberalism, not basically a recognition of the rights of other peoples to manage their affairs. No question of these rights is raised by people working to realize Wendell Willkie's conception of one world, so there is no argument on this point. The argument is on the question of giving commitments—specific and sufficient political and military commitments—to support the postwar order. The debate is carried on between those who believe that no commitment, or at most a very limited commitment, is all their country should make for peace, and those who are convinced that a threat to peace anywhere is a threat to peace everywhere and that national commitments should match this fact.

Having said good-by to the young man and the bus, I found this difference illustrated in conversations with many Canadians. The American in Canada may discover that some of the peace problems being faced by his neighbors on the north are the same he has known at home, but more complicated because of Canada's relationships within the British Commonwealth.

Some Canadians feel they cannot give more than a limited commitment without tying themselves to Britain's kite. They fear that to do so might bring their policies into conflict with the United States. There is much in this thesis which an American is bound to appreciate. And there is little doubt it would be altered if the United States and Britain themselves showed signs of exchanging far-reaching commitments.

It is a thesis, nevertheless, which gives some aid and comfort to those ex-isolationists in the United States who are still seeking to avoid a binding commitment big enough to support a global peace after this global war. Canadians may observe that the potency of this American opinion is recognized in the President's postwar plan, whose very general phrasing lends itself to the mildest interpretation. It is reflected, too, in the cautious Republican search for an acceptable foreign policy plank.

If Americans are not ready for more than their own leaders offer, they have no right to look to their Canadian neighbors to provide significant leadership toward an enforced peace. But it may be useful to point out that there is need in both countries for recruits to a more radical approach to the peace problem.

Can we all not heed these lessons? (1) That the outbreak of aggression anywhere is the immediate concern of peaceable peoples everywhere. (2) That aggression must be curbed in the first instance if it is not to grow beyond the power of an international agency to control it. (3) That the power to apply an effective curb soon enough is not readily marshalled if each nation's commitment depends on a decision—taken after aggression has been committed—as to whether that country's own interests are involved. Can we not see that our commitments must be based beforehand on the fact that our interests, indeed our national survival, will be menaced unless the aggressor is quickly put down?

Or shall we give the world our soldiers are winning for us back to the aborigines?

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